

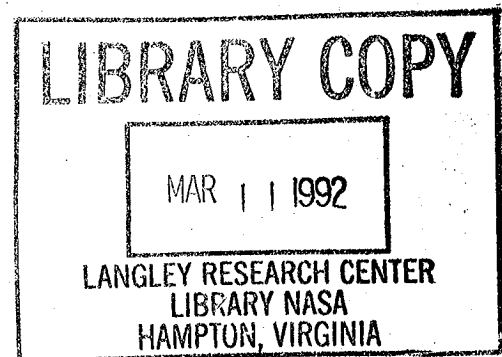
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GENSURF: A MESH GENERATOR FOR 3D FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS OF SURFACE AND CORNER CRACKS IN FINITE THICKNESS PLATES SUBJECTED TO MODE-I LOADINGS

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Acknowledgements

This computer program *gensurf* and its companion program *surf3d* were first written in 1976 and since then they have been continuously updated. This report describes the program as it stands today. This documentation was performed at the NASA Langley Research Center under contracts NAS1-18599 and NAS1-19317.

ABSTRACT

A computer program that generates three-dimensional (3D) finite element models for cracked 3D solids was written. This computer program, *gensurf*, uses minimal input data to generate 3D finite element models for isotropic solids with elliptic or part-elliptic cracks. These models can be used with a 3D finite element program called *surf3d*. This report documents this mesh generator. In this manual the capabilities, limitations, and organization of *gensurf* are described. The procedures used to develop 3D finite element models and the input for and the output of *gensurf* are explained. Several examples are included to illustrate the use of this program. Several input data files are included with this manual so that the users can edit these files to conform to their crack configuration and use them with *gensurf*.

INTRODUCTION

Stress-intensity factors are the fundamental quantities that are needed to predict fatigue crack propagation rates and crack growth profiles. Surface and corner cracks usually initiate at imperfections and nicks in metallic structures. These cracks usually grow into near or part elliptical shapes. Therefore stress-intensity factors for these elliptical crack shapes are needed. A computer program, *surf3d*, that uses the 3D finite element method was developed to calculate the stress-intensity factors for surface and corner cracks in finite-thickness plates or in plates with circular holes.

To develop the 3D finite element models for the program *surf3d*, a mesh generator program, *gensurf* that utilizes minimal input was also developed. The purpose of this manual is to document this mesh generator, to describe the procedures followed to develop the models, and to describe the input to the mesh generator. Several examples are presented and several sample data files are included with this manual. The user can edit these data files to build the data file for the case of interest.

First, the crack configurations and loading that can be modeled with *gensurf* are discussed. The program specifications and organization is presented next. Then the procedure for the development of the model and the models for elliptic cracks are explained. The input data that is required by the program and the output from the program are presented. Finally, several example problems and their output are presented. Appendix A presents names and functions of subroutines and major program variables.

CRACK CONFIGURATIONS AND LOADING

Several crack configurations can be modeled with this mesh generator. The configurations are (see Figure 1) ,

- (a) Surface crack in a plate
- (b) Embedded crack in a plate
- (c) Corner crack in a plate
- (d) Corner crack from a circular hole in a plate
- (e) Surface crack at a semicircular notch in a plate
- (f) Surface crack from a circular hole in a plate

The first three cases, (a), (b), (c) can be analyzed by imposing appropriate boundary conditions on the model shown in Fig. 2(b). Similarly, the next three cases, (d), (e), and (f) can be analyzed by imposing appropriate boundary conditions on the model shown in Figure 2(c). The boundary conditions for all the six cases are described below.

For all the six cases, $v = 0$ is prescribed for all nodes on the uncracked portion (hatched portion in Figure 1), including the nodes on the crack front, on the $y = 0$ plane.

- (a) Surface crack in a plate : (Figure 1(a))
 - $u = 0$ for all nodes on the $x = 0$ plane
 - $w = 0$ for the node at $(W, h, 0)$
- (b) Embedded crack in a plate :
 - $u = 0$ for all nodes on the $x = 0$ plane

- $w = 0$ for all nodes on the $z = 0$ plane
- (c) Corner crack in a plate :
 - $u = 0$ for nodes at $(0, h, 0)$ and $(0, h, -t)$
 - $w = 0$ for the node at $(W, h, 0)$
 - (d) Corner crack from a circular hole :
 - $u = 0$ for all nodes on the $x = -R$ plane
 - $w = 0$ for the node at $(W, h, 0)$
 - (e) Surface crack from a semicircular hole :
 - $u = 0$ for nodes at $(-R, h, 0)$ and $(-R, h, -t)$
 - $w = 0$ for all nodes on the $z = 0$ plane
 - (f) Surface crack from a circular hole :
 - $u = 0$ for all nodes on the $x = -R$ plane
 - $w = 0$ for all nodes on the $z = 0$ plane

LOADING

Four types of loading can be imposed on the models. These are

- (a) Remote tensile loading
- (b) Remote bending loading about the x -axis
- (c) Remote bending loading about the z -axis
- (d) Uniform crack face pressure loading

The three loading conditions (a), (b), and (c), are illustrated in Figure 3. These loadings are assumed to be applied on the $y = h$ plane as shown in Figure 3.

The uniform pressure loading condition on the crack face is assumed to be described by

$$\sigma_y = -1$$

for all the nodes on the crack face. Note that nonuniform crack face pressure loading is not allowed in the program.

PROGRAM SPECIFICATIONS

The program *gensurf* is written in FORTRAN 77. The program was compiled and successfully executed on a variety of UNIX machines - like SUN Workstations, Convex (C-120 and C-220), CRAY-YMP and CRAY-2 computers.

The program dimensions can be easily changed by changing the PARAMETER statements in the program. The variables in the parameter statements are as follows:

MAXNOD : Maximum number of nodes in the 3D finite element model.
Current value is 5000

MAXEL : Maximum number of elements in the 3D finite element model.
Current value is 4000

MAXBC: Maximum number of boundary conditions.
Current value is 1000

MAXNA: Maximum number of external loads.
Current value is 100.

MAXRHS: Maximum number of right hand sides, i.e. different loading conditions.
Current value is 8.

MAXK: Maximum number of stations at which the stress-intensity factors are evaluated.
Current value is 20.

MAXKE: Maximum number of nodes ahead and normal to the crack forces are evaluated and used in the force method.
Current value is 5.

NNODE: Number of nodes on the Hex-8 element.
Current value is 8. This variable cannot be changed.

NFREE: Degrees of freedom per node.
Current value is 3. This variable cannot be changed.

To change the value of MAXNOD globally in the program to 6000, for example, use the visual editor, *vi* and execute the following command:

`:1,$s/MAXNOD =5000/MAXNOD =6000/g`

The above command will replace *MAXNOD* = 5000 with *MAXNOD* = 6000 globally.

PROGRAM ORGANIZATION

The program is organized into the main program, a major subprogram (BUILD) and 9 other subprograms. Most of the input data is read in the main program and the remainder is read in BUILD. The model is built in BUILD and subprograms PLIST and PLOAD are used to print the boundary conditions and the pressure loadings data sets. To evaluate the model, the subprogram EVALM calculates the total volume of the solid that is modeled. EVALM also picks up elements that may have negative volumes. Note that volumes of elements can be negative when the elements are defined improperly, i.e. if the nodal connectivity does not correspond to a right handed coordinate system or when the element folds on itself. The total volume of the model is displayed on the screen in an interactive session. The user can compare the calculated volume with the actual volume of the solid.

PROCEDURE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MODEL

The model is developed by dividing the solid, into three regions (see Figure 4). The first region, region I, is the region that contains the crack. This is a solid with a square cross section with side t units and height h units. Region II is a transitional region that connects regions I and III. Region III is a solid with rectangular cross section and height h . The three regions are developed as described below.

1. A rectangular region with a width of t units and height h on the $z = 0$ plane is modeled with quadrilateral elements. At $(a, 0)$ the location of the crack tip, singularity elements are used as shown in Figure 5. For convenience in presentation, this part of the model on the $z = 0$ plane is termed as the base model.

2. The $z = 0$ plane modeled in step 1 is utilized to build a cylindrical block with a radius of t units and made up of N -layers (or wedges), as shown in Figure 5. In Figure 5, 4 equal layers ($NLAYER = 4$) and 5 planes are used to model the cylindrical solid. Thus the angle between two consecutive planes is $22^\circ 1/2$ ($90^\circ / \text{Number of layers}$).

3. This quarter circle solid is transformed into a solid with a square cross section with side t units and with a height h (Figure 5(c)). The procedure to perform this transformation is as follows:

Figure 6 shows the $y = 0$ plane (crack plane). For all nodes that are a distance less than R_{sq} , no transformation is performed and for all nodes that are at a distance greater than R_{sq} the new coordinates are computed by computing the radial distance r and the angle ϕ as follows:

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + z^2}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} |z|/x$$

$$r' = \frac{(r - R_{sq})}{(t - R_{sq})} \cdot (r_d - R_{sq}) + R_{sq}$$

$$x' = r' \cos \phi$$

$$z' = -r' \sin \phi \tag{1}$$

with

$$r_d = \begin{cases} t/\cos \phi, & 0 \leq \phi \leq \pi/4 \\ t/\sin \phi, & \pi/4 \leq \phi \leq \pi/2. \end{cases}$$

This transformation is applied to all nodes in the model. After this transformation, a solid with a square cross section with a side of t units and height of h units is modeled and this is region I shown in Figure 5.

4. The connecting region between region I and region III, is modeled with rectangular paralleloiped elements. This can be accomplished by knowing all the nodes on the $x = t$ plane and $x = x_s$, the starting x -coordinate of region III (see figure 4). Note that the number of nodes on the vertical line on the $z = 0$ plane with $x = x_s$ are chosen to be identically equal to the number of nodes ($NADH$) on the line with $x = t$ (see figure 5(a)) of the base model. This choice is convenient to develop a simple rectangular idealization for the connecting region.

5. Region III is modeled with rectangular paralleloiped elements. This is achieved by choosing $NADL$ number of x -coordinates between x_s and W ; the y -coordinates of all the $NADH$ nodes are known from the base model and the z -coordinates are chosen to be

$$z = -t/NTW * i; \quad i = 1, NTW$$

where NTW = number of layers between $0 \leq \phi \leq 45^\circ$ and is usually chosen as $NTW = NLAYER/2$, ($NTW = 2$ in Figure 5(c)).

This completes the modeling of the solid for circular cracks. The model on the $y = 0$ or $y = h$ planes is shown in Figure 7.

MODELS FOR ELLIPTIC CRACKS

The procedure outlined in the previous section gives a model for a circular crack (with $a/c = 1$). The model for an elliptic crack for ($a/c < 1$) can be generated after the model for $a/c = 1$ is accomplished. The coordinates of the circular crack model are transformed by a conformal transformation as follows.

Let (x', y', z') and (x, y, z) are the coordinates in an elliptic crack model and the circular crack model, respectively. The (x', y', z') are obtained from (x, y, z) for an elliptic crack with an (a/c) ratio as

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= \sqrt{r^2 + c^2 - a^2} \cos \phi \\ y' &= y \\ z' &= -\sqrt{r^2 + c^2 - a^2} \sin \phi \end{aligned}$$

where

$$r^2 = x^2 + z^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \tan \phi = |z|/x \quad (2)$$

The transformations of Eq. (2), are valid everywhere except at the origin (0,0,0). To avoid the singularity at the origin, the smallest x -coordinate in the base model is taken

as $0.001a$. The effect of this is shown in Figure 8. The hole with the radius of $0.001a$ in any $y = \text{constant}$ plane is transformed into a very oblong ellipse (Figure 8), with length of the semi-major axis approximately equal to $\sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$ and a semi-minor axis length of $0.001a$.

All radial lines in any $y = \text{constant}$ plane of the circular crack model are transformed to hyperbolas and all circles with the origin at $(0, y, 0)$ are transformed to confocal ellipses as shown in Figure 8. The advantage of this conformal transformation is that the normality of the mesh at the crack front is preserved. Note that *normality of the mesh is a requirement* for the force method for calculating stress intensity factors.

This conformal transformation is applied to all nodal coordinates in the circular mesh model, when the x -coordinate is less than or equal to 4 times the semi-major axis of the elliptic crack, c . This restriction is imposed so that the modeled solid is still rectangular with width $= W$. After the transformation, the modeling on any $y = \text{constant}$ plane will be as shown in Figure 8(c).

Element Nodal Connectivity Definitions

Non-singular elements: The nodal connectivity of the elements in the base model (Figure 3) is given starting at any node i and the element is described anticlockwise as,

$i \quad j \quad k \quad l$

To define the element as a non-singular element, the *INDX* of the element is input as zero.

Singularity elements: The nodal connectivity of the singularity elements is given as (Figure 3a)

$m \quad m \quad n \quad p$

To define the element as a singularity element the *INDX* of the element is input as unity.

INPUT DATA

The required input data is described in this section. The data can be created on a file, LFN, and is given as input to the mesh generator. Several sample input data files for various crack configurations are attached. These files can be edited to create the user's data file. (Throughout the rest of this manual, for convenience in presentation, the words/phrases cards, card sets, lines, and data sets are used interchangeably.)

Input line	Number of lines	Cols	FORMAT	Variable	Description
1	1	1-80	20A4	TITLE	Title of the Problem.
2	1	-	*†	EYOUNG, ANU	Young's modulus and Poisson's ratio.
		† denotes free format			
3	1	-	*	NPOIN,NELEM	Nodes and elements in the base model.
4	*	1-10	F10.5	X1	x -coordinate
		11-15	I5	JCORD(1)	Node Numbers with this coordinates in columns 11 through 60.
		16-20	I5	JCORD(2)	
		...			
		...			
		...			y -coordinate
		56-60	I5	JCORD(10)	
		1-10	F10.5	Y1	
		11-15	I5	JCORD(1)	
		16-20	I5	JCORD(2)	Node Numbers with this coordinates in columns 11 through 60.
		...			
		...			
		...			
		56-60	I5	JCORD(10)	

2 sets of cords of this format, with each set terminated by a zero or blank in columns 11 - 15. First set of cords is for x -coordinates, and the second set of for y -coordinates.

*Input until all x-and
y-coordinates are specified. End
each coordinate with a blank line
with 0.000 0 0*

5	NELEM	1 - 5	I5	I
		6 - 10	I5	NOD(I,1)
		11 - 15	I5	NOD(I,2)
		.	.	.
		.	.	.
		.	.	NOD(L,NNODE)

Element number.
Element connectivity starting at a
corner node in the counter clockwise
direction.

*One card for each element,
thus NELEM lines.*

6	1	----	*	NLOAD
7	*	----	*	NA(1)
				NA(2)
				.
				NA(NLOAD)

Number of concentrated loads.

Degree of freedom in which
load is applied.

NLOAD integer values to be read.

8	*	----	*	XY(1)
				XY(2)
				.
				XY(NLOAD)

Magnitudes of the loads XY(I)
applied in NA(I)
degree of freedom direction.

NLOAD values to be read.

9	1	----	*	NSINGU
10	*	----	*	ICOD(1,1)
				ICOD(1,2)
				.
				ICOD(1,5)

Number of singularity elements
in base model.

Node numbers for COD nodes on the
crack face.

5 nodal numbers are read.

11	*	----	*	NTIP(1,1)
				NTIP(1,2)

				NTIP(1,NSINGU)

Element numbers of singularity
elements, NSINGU values to be read.

12	*	---	*	KELEM(1,1) KELEM(1,2) KELEM(1,3) KELEM(1,5)	Elements ahead of the crack front, on the $y = 0$ plane. These are the elements that are used to calculate the forces at the MNODE nodes and used in the force-method to evaluate stress-intensity factors. Five values to be read.
13	*	----	*	MNODE(1,1) MNODE(1,2) MNODE(1,3) MNODE(1,5)	Nodes ahead of the crack front, in the base model. These are the nodes where forces are calculated and used in the force-method to evaluate stress-intensity factors. Five values to be read.
14	1	----	*	HIT RSQ AOT AA CC TCONST WIDTH	Height of the model, h . Radius above which the mesh slowly becomes a square. a/t ratio. a . c . The constant by which the square mesh is scaled (usually set to unity). Width of the model, W .
15	1	----	*	ROT AOC ****	R/t , For problems without a hole, read this as 0.0. a/c ratio. <i>The following two cards are skipped if $ROT = 0.0$.</i>
16	1	----	*	NH	Number of layers in the hole region (see Figure 11).
17	1	----	*	PER(1) PER(2) PER(NH)	Percent of the hole radius where the $x = 0$ plane is replicated. (see Figure 11 and 12).
18	1	----	*	NADH NADL	Number of elements in the y - direction at $x = t$ in the base model. Number of elements in the x - direction between $t < x \leq W$.

19	1	--	*	NELEL	Number of elements that have distributed loading applied to one of its boundaries, in the base model (in the $z = 0$ plane).
20	1	---	*	KELEL(1) KELEL(2) KELEL(NELEL)	Element number of each of the NELEL elements. NELEL integer values to be read.
21	1	---	*	YADH(1) YADH(2) YADH(NADH+1)	y -coordinates of the nodes on the $x = t$ line in the base model. (NADH+1) real values to be read.
22	1	---	*	XADL(1) XADL(2) XADL(NADL)	x -coordinates of the vertical lines on the $z = 0$ plane, for $t < x \leq W$. $NADL$ values of x -coordinates to be read. Note that the $XADL(NADL) = W$, Width of the solid.
23	NADH	---	*	NOD(IP,1) NOD(IP,2)	Node numbers of the first two nodes in the region I at $x = t$ on the $z = 0$ plane. (See Figure 10, for example).

Interactive Data

This section describes the interactive input requested by *gensurf*. While giving the interactive input for alphanumeric variables (like *POUT*), use either upper or lower cases. Do not mix the cases. For example, use *SHORT* or *short* for the variable *POUT*. Do not use *Short* or *sHort* or *sHORT*, etc. When the variable is misspelled or when the upper and lower cases are mixed the program requests the input for the same variable and keeps on requesting until a correct entry is made.

Variable	Choice	Description
<i>POUT</i>		<i>Output option</i>
	SHORT or short XLONG or xlong	Short output Long output.
<i>CTYPE</i>		<i>Type of crack</i>
	SURF or surf EMBE or embe CORN or corn CHOL or chol SSEM or ssem SHOL or shol	Surface crack in a plate Embedded crack in a plate Corner crack in a plate Corner crack at a hole Surface crack in a semi-circular edge notch Surface crack at a circular hole.
<i>LTYPE</i>		<i>Type of distributed loading</i>
	REMOTE or remote CFACE or cface	Remote loading Crack face pressure loading - only uniform loading can be applied.
<i>LTYPE</i>		<i>Type of loads</i>
	TENS or tens BENDX or bendx BENDZ or bendz	Uniform tensile loading. Bending stress about x-axis $\sigma_b(-z, 0) = 1$ $\sigma_b(z, -t) = -1$ Bending stresses about z-axis $\sigma_b(x, 0) = 1$ $\sigma_b(x, W) = -1$

NPDISP

1 or 0

1- if there are prescribed displacements.
0- if there are no prescribed displacements.

NX,NY,NZ

1 or 0

NX=1: Prescribed displacement are on an $x = \text{constant}$ face.
NX=0: No prescribed displacements on an $x = \text{constant}$ face, etc.

HX,HY,HZ

Value of the x -, y -, and z -coordinates of the faces

Hx = 25.0 denotes that on the $x = 25$ face and that there are prescribed displacements. Similar definitions for *Hy* and *Hx*.

U,V,W

Value of the prescribed displacements

U = 1.0e-6 denotes that on the $x = Hx$ face a value of 10^{-6} is prescribed for the U -displacement.

OUTPUT

The output from the *gensurf* is written on the file with the file name supplied by the user (at the start of the interactive session). This file contains the complete description of the 3D finite element model and is the data file for *surf3d*. This file contains the following items.

- Title of the problem
- Output option
- Number of nodes and elements in the model
- Node number, x -, y -, and z - coordinates for each node in the model.
- Element number, nodal connectivity and the index code for each element in the model.
- Node number, integers identifying the degree of freedom that is being prescribed zero value.
- Number of right hand sides (loading conditions).
- First element number, last element number, increment, load index and the face number for elements where traction loading is prescribed.
- Node number, magnitude of tractions in the three degree of freedom directions.
- Node number, prescribed displacement indices, and magnitude of prescribed displacements in the three degree of freedom directions.
- Renumbering option- 1 or 0. Unity when renumber scheme is supplied. (*gensurf* gives the renumbering scheme and hence the option is unity.)
- The renumbering scheme for all the nodes in the model.
- Number of external loads
- Degrees of freedom where external loads are prescribed.
- Magnitude of external loads in the degrees of freedom described above.
- Number of singularity elements and number of layers (wedges) that describe the crack front.
- Node numbers used in the COD method.
- Node numbers at the crack front for each layer in the model.
- Element numbers of the singularity elements for each layer in the model.
- Element numbers ahead of the crack front for each layer of the model.
- Node numbers ahead of the crack front for each layer of the model. These are the nodes where forces are evaluated and used in the force method.
- Number of loading conditions.
- Height and width of the model, (a/t) ratio, $(R+t)$ value, and (a/c) ratio.

EXAMPLES

To illustrate the use of the mesh generator several examples are presented in this section. The input data files for several cases, shown in Table 1 are attached with this program.

Table 1: Data file names for various surface crack configurations

a/c	a/t		
	0.2	0.5	0.8
1.0	ds12	ds15	ds18
0.6	ds62	ds65	ds68
0.4	ds42	ds45	ds48
0.2	ds22	ds25	ds28

Example 1: Surface crack in a plate with $a/c = 0.2$ and $a/t = 0.8$ (Figure 1(a))

Consider a surface crack in a plate with $a = 1, c = 5, t = 1.25; a/t = 0.8$ and $a/c = 0.2$. The total height of the solid is 250.0 (or $h = 125.0$). The total width of the solid is 100 (or $W = 50.0$). The base model is modeled with 151 nodes and 128 elements as shown in Figure 9. Eight singularity elements are used at the crack tip at $(a, 0)$. The rest of the base model is modeled with 120 quadrilateral elements. The input data file, *ds28*, is presented in Table 2. The interactive session that used *ds28* is shown in Table 3. The output of the mesh generator, *dout28*, is presented, partially, in Table 4. The complete file is available on the disk.

Example 2: Surface crack in a plate with $a/c = 1.0$ and $a/t = 0.8$

Figure 10 presents a model for $a/c = 1$ and $a/t = 0.8$. This model is created with the same base line model as Example-1 (for $a/c = 0.2$ and $a/t = 0.8$.) In this figure various nodes and elements are identified. This model is created with 8-layers ($NLAYER = 8$). The last node in region I, 1359, is on the plane $x = 0$ and the next node, 1360, is on the $z = 0$ plane at $(x_s, 0)$ and the nodes are numbered as shown in Figure 10. The complete output file, *dout18*, from the mesh generator is available on the disk.

Example 3: Corner crack from a hole with $a/c = 1, a/t = 0.8, R/t = 1.0$ (Figure 1(d))

Consider a corner crack (with $a = c = 1$) from a circular hole in a plate with $h = 125, W = 50$, and $R = t = 1.25$. The base model is as shown in Figure 9. Again eight singularity elements are used at $(a, 0)$. The input data file, *dch18*, is presented in Table 5. The interactive session that used *dch18* is presented in Table 6. The output of the mesh generator, *dcorn18*, is presented partially in Table 7. The complete data file is available on the disk.

Figure 11 presents schematically this model. (Note that all the mesh details are not shown in this figure, the purpose of this figure is to present the details of the nodes and elements.) The circular hole is modeled with 5-layers ($NH = 5$). The position of the planes that are in the hole region are defined by the variable, $PER(I), I = 1, NH$. Details of the position of the planes are shown in this figure. The region-I is modeled with 8-layers ($NLAYER = 8$), and is identical to that shown in Example-2. The first plane in the hole region, H-1, has nodes 1360 through 1510; the second plane, H-2, has nodes 1511 through 1661, and so on. Similarly, the first layer in the hole region has elements 1025 through 1153; the second layer has 1154 through 1281 and so on. The nodes in region III are from 2115 through 2964 with elements from 1665 through 2304.

Figure 12 presents the details of the modeling of the hole with 5- and 7- Layers, ($NH = 5$ and 7). The values of the variable PER are also defined in this figure. Obviously, as the NH value increases, the shape of the circular hole is better approximated.

Example 4: Surface crack in a plate with $a/c = 1$ and $a/t = 0.2$ - Prescribed displacements

This example illustrates the use of *gensurf* for problems involving prescribed displacements instead of prescribed tractions. Consider a surface crack in a plate with $a = 1, c = 1, t = 5.0$; $a/t = 0.2$ and $a/c = 1.0$. The total height of the solid is 250.0 (or $h = 125.0$). The total width of the solid is 50 (or $W = 25.0$). The input data file for this example is *ds12d* and is available on the disk. The interactive session is presented in Table 8. In this session, note the errors that were made (by misspelling and mixing upper and lower cases) in entering the names of the alphanumeric variables and how the program requests the correct input until a correct entry is made.

In this example, displacements normal to the plane $y = 125$ are prescribed to be equal to $2.0 \cdot 10^{-7}$. The data file created by *gensurf* is called *dpdisp12*. Partial listing of this data file is presented in Table 9 and the complete data file is available in the disk supplied with this manual.

Restrictions

The use of *gensurf* for generating models for corner and surface cracks from holes and notches for circular hole radius-to-thickness ratios greater than unity, i.e. $R/t > 1$, is *not recommended*. For configurations with $R/t > 1$, the elements in the region between the plane H-1 (see Figure 11) and the $x = 0$ plane have very poor aspect ratios. These models with poor aspect ratios do not yield accurate stress concentrations and stress-intensity factor results. In contrast, for configurations with $R/t < 1$ the models generated by *gensurf.f* do not suffer from these shortcomings.

APPENDIX A

SUBROUTINES, MAJOR PROGRAM VARIABLES AND COMMON BLOCKS

A.1: SUBROUTINES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Function</u>
1. <i>BUILD</i>	This subprogram builds the model and writes the output files.
2. <i>DERJ</i>	Evaluates the derivatives of the shape functions and the Jacobian at the integration point.
3. <i>EVALM</i>	Evaluates the total volume of the solid modeled. Flags elements that are not described properly or those with negative volumes.
4. <i>LOAD</i>	Evaluates the magnitudes of the nodal tractions on the loaded elements.
5. <i>MATMUL</i>	Obtains the product of two matrices.
6. <i>PDISP</i>	Processes and prints the prescribed displacements.
7. <i>PLIST</i>	Processes and prints the boundary condition data.
8. <i>PLOAD</i>	Processes and prints the traction type loading data.
9. <i>ZEROLN</i>	Zeros out a integer array.
10. <i>ZEROLV</i>	Zeros out a real array.

A.2: MAJOR PROGRAM VARIABLES

<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Common</u>	<u>Description</u>
<i>X(MAXNOD,NFREE)</i>	<i>BNOD</i>	Coordinates of all the nodes in the model.
<i>NOD(MAXEL,NNODE)</i>	<i>BNOD</i>	Nodal connectivity of elements.

<i>LIST</i> (MAXBC)	<i>CLIST</i>	Boundary condition array. <i>LIST(I)</i> defines that the degree of freedom that is prescribed to have a zero value.
<i>NA</i> (MAXNA)	<i>CLIST</i>	This array defines the degree of freedom where external loads are prescribed.
<i>XY</i> (MAXNA)	<i>CLIST</i>	This array defined the magnitudes of the external loads corresponding to the degree of freedom defined in the array <i>NA</i> .
<i>NLOAD</i>	<i>CLIST</i>	Number of external loads prescribed.
<i>ICOD</i> (MAXK, MAXKE)	<i>COD</i>	Nodes on the crack plane and behind the crack front where the COD is calculated and used to evaluate the stress-intensity factors.
<i>NCASE</i>	<i>COMB</i>	Number of loading cases.
<i>AOT</i>	<i>COMB</i>	<i>a/t</i> ratio.
<i>NSINGU</i>	<i>COMB</i>	Number of singularity elements in the base model.
<i>RPT</i>	<i>COMB</i>	(<i>R + t</i>) value.
<i>AOC</i>	<i>COMB</i>	<i>a/c</i> ratio.
<i>WIDTH</i>	<i>COMB</i>	Width or half-width of the solid, <i>W</i> .
<i>NINDX</i> (MAXEL)	<i>IND</i>	Index of each element in the model. The index is unity for singularity elements and zero for non-singular elements.
<i>INDX</i>	<i>IND</i>	The value of the <i>INDEX</i> for the element that is being processed.
<i>NPOIN</i>	<i>INTGR</i>	Number of nodes in the model.
<i>NELEM</i>	<i>INTGR</i>	Number of elements in the model.
<i>MTIP</i>	<i>INTNST</i>	Nodes defining the crack front for each layer of the model.
<i>NTIP</i>	<i>INTNST</i>	Singularity elements in each layer around the crack front.

KELEM	INTNST	Elements ahead of the crack front and on the crack plane.														
MNODE	INTNST	Nodes ahead of the crack front and on the crack plane for each layer of the model.														
NLAYER	INTNST	Number of layers (wedges) in the model.														
JOLD(MAXNOD)	RENUM	Array which relates old node numbers to the new node numbers. <i>JOLD(IN)</i> gives the old node number of the new node <i>IN</i> . This array is complementary to <i>JNEW</i> .														
JNEW(MAXNOD)	RENUM	Array which relates new node numbers to the old node numbers <i>JNEW(IO)</i> gives the new node number of the old number <i>IO</i> . This array is complementary to <i>JOLD</i> .														
LINDX(MAXEL,2)	ULOAD	<p>Load index for element <i>I</i> defined as</p> <p><i>LINDX(I,1)</i> = 1 or 0</p> <p><i>LINDX(I,2)</i> = <i>IFACE</i></p> <p><i>LINDX(I,1)</i> = 1 defines that there is traction type loading on element <i>I</i>. Zero defines that no tractions are prescribed on the element.</p> <p><i>LINDX(I,2)</i> = defines the face number on which the tractions type loading is prescribed. The faces are defined by the parent coordinates as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Parent Coordinate</td> <td>IFACE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\xi = 0$</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\xi = 1$</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\eta = 0$</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\eta = 1$</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\zeta = 0$</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\zeta = 1$</td> <td>6.</td> </tr> </table>	Parent Coordinate	IFACE	$\xi = 0$	1	$\xi = 1$	2	$\eta = 0$	3	$\eta = 1$	4	$\zeta = 0$	5	$\zeta = 1$	6.
Parent Coordinate	IFACE															
$\xi = 0$	1															
$\xi = 1$	2															
$\eta = 0$	3															
$\eta = 1$	4															
$\zeta = 0$	5															
$\zeta = 1$	6.															
LIND	ULOAD	Load index for the element that is being precessed.														
AA		Deepest point (semi-minor axis) of the crack, <i>a</i> .														
ANGL(20)		The array of the angles that defines the orientation of radial planes in region. <i>NLAYER</i> values angles define the <i>NLAYER</i> - (wedge) model.														

APPENDIX B

Compilation and Execution of *gensurf*

The program *gensurf.f* is available in the main directory, *gen*, of the disk supplied with this manual. This main directory has also two subdirectories - *genin* and *genout*. The subdirectory *genin* contains all the input files referred in this manual, including the files listed in Table 1. The subdirectory *genout* contains all the output files created by *gensurf.f* and referred in this manual.

To compile *gensurf* use the following commands.

For convex computers use

```
fc -cfc -72 -o gen.e gensurf.f
```

where the flag *-cfc* is to emulate of Cray Fortran compiler, *-72* is to restrict reading the source upto 72 columns. The flag *-o gen.e* names the executable as *gen.e*. The default is *a.out*. That is

```
fc -cfc -72 gensurf.f
```

names the executable as *a.out*.

Similarly, for the Sun-, Dec- etc. type work stations use

```
f77 -72 -o gen.e gensurf.f
```

To execute the program type *gen.e* or *a.out* depending on how the executable is named. The program will start asking for interactive input as in Tables 3, 6, etc.

Lower to upper case conversions

After the output is generated to change all the lower case letters in the file to the upper case letters use the script file called *trans*. This file is in the main directory *gen*. For example, an output file, *tout*, is created by *gensurf.f*. To change all the letters in this file to upper case letters, type

```
trans tout
```

The system response will be

```
remove tout.n?
```

Type *y* to remove temporary files. All the lower case letters in the file *tout* are now changed to upper case letters. If the original file does not contain any lower case letters then the above command has no effect on the file.

The script file *trans* contains the following statements.

```
#
```

```
tr a-z A-Z <$1> $1.n
```

```
cp $1.n $1
```

```
rm $1.n
```

SURFACE CRACK-REMOTE TENSION

A/C=0.2 , A/T=0.8

30.0e6 0.3

Eyoung, Nu

151	128									
1.00000	1	6	15	24	33	42	51	60	69	89
1.01320	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.01220	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.00930	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.00510	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.99490	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.99070	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.98780	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.98680	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.02640	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.02440	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.01870	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.01010	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.98990	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.98130	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.97560	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.97360	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.04000	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.03700	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.02830	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.01530	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.98470	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.97170	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.96300	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.96000	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.07000	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.06467	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.04950	31	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.02680	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.97320	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.95050	35	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.93533	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.93000	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.11000	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.10163	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.07778	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.04210	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.95790	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.92222	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.89837	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.89000	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.15000	47	48	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.07500	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.92500	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.85000	53	54	55	83	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.20000	56	57	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.10000	59	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.90000	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.80000	62	63	64	77	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.25000	65	66	67	74	81	88	95	102	107	112
1.25000	117	122	127	132	137	142	147			
1.12500	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.87500	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.75000	71	72	73	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
.65000	78	79	80	84	0	0	0	0	0	0
.45000	85	86	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.50000	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.25000	92	93	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.93750	96	103	108	113	118	123	128	133	138	143
.93750	148									
.62500	97	104	109	114	119	124	129	134	139	144
.62500	149									
.31250	98	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145
.31250	150									
.00100	99	100	101	106	111	116	121	126	131	136
.00100	141	146	151							
0.00000	0									
0.00000	1	2	10	11	19	20	28	29	37	38
0.00000	46	47	55	56	64	65	73	80	87	94
0.00000	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.00510	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.00930	4	8	12	18	0	0	0	0	0	0

.01220	5	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.01870	13	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.02440	14	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.02640	15	30	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.01530	21	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.02830	22	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.03700	23	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.04000	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.04950	31	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.06467	32	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.07000	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.04210	39	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.07778	40	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.10163	41	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.11000	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.07500	48	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.15000	49	50	51	52	53	0	0	0	0	0
.10000	57	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.20000	58	59	60	61	62	0	0	0	0	0
.12500	66	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.25000	67	68	69	70	71	0	0	0	0	0
.35000	74	75	76	77	78	0	0	0	0	0
.17500	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.55000	81	82	83	84	85	0	0	0	0	0
.27500	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.75000	88	89	90	91	92	0	0	0	0	0
.37500	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.00000	95	96	97	98	99	0	0	0	0	0
.50000	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.50000	102	103	104	105	106	0	0	0	0	0
2.50000	107	108	109	110	111	0	0	0	0	0
4.00000	112	113	114	115	116	0	0	0	0	0
7.00000	117	118	119	120	121	0	0	0	0	0
11.00000	122	123	124	125	126	0	0	0	0	0
20.00000	127	128	129	130	131	0	0	0	0	0
35.00000	132	133	134	135	136	0	0	0	0	0
55.00000	137	138	139	140	141	0	0	0	0	0
85.00000	142	143	144	145	146	0	0	0	0	0
125.00000	147	148	149	150	151	0	0	0	0	0
0.0000	0									
1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	
2	1	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	
3	1	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	
4	1	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	1	
5	1	1	6	7	0	0	0	0	1	
6	1	1	7	8	0	0	0	0	1	
7	1	1	8	9	0	0	0	0	1	
8	1	1	9	10	0	0	0	0	1	
9	3	2	11	12	0	0	0	0	0	
10	4	3	12	13	0	0	0	0	0	
11	5	4	13	14	0	0	0	0	0	
12	6	5	14	15	0	0	0	0	0	
13	7	6	15	16	0	0	0	0	0	
14	8	7	16	17	0	0	0	0	0	
15	9	8	17	18	0	0	0	0	0	
16	10	9	18	19	0	0	0	0	0	
17	12	11	20	21	0	0	0	0	0	
18	13	12	21	22	0	0	0	0	0	
19	14	13	22	23	0	0	0	0	0	
20	15	14	23	24	0	0	0	0	0	
21	16	15	24	25	0	0	0	0	0	
22	17	16	25	26	0	0	0	0	0	
23	18	17	26	27	0	0	0	0	0	
24	19	18	27	28	0	0	0	0	0	
25	21	20	29	30	0	0	0	0	0	
26	22	21	30	31	0	0	0	0	0	
27	23	22	31	32	0	0	0	0	0	
28	24	23	32	33	0	0	0	0	0	
29	25	24	33	34	0	0	0	0	0	
30	26	25	34	35	0	0	0	0	0	
31	27	26	35	36	0	0	0	0	0	
32	28	27	36	37	0	0	0	0	0	
33	30	29	38	39	0	0	0	0	0	
34	31	30	39	40	0	0	0	0	0	
35	32	31	40	41	0	0	0	0	0	

36	33	32	41	42	0	0	0	0	0
37	34	33	42	43	0	0	0	0	0
38	35	34	43	44	0	0	0	0	0
39	36	35	44	45	0	0	0	0	0
40	37	36	45	46	0	0	0	0	0
41	39	38	47	48	0	0	0	0	0
42	40	39	48	49	0	0	0	0	0
43	41	40	49	50	0	0	0	0	0
44	42	41	50	51	0	0	0	0	0
45	43	42	51	52	0	0	0	0	0
46	44	43	52	53	0	0	0	0	0
47	45	44	53	54	0	0	0	0	0
48	46	45	54	55	0	0	0	0	0
49	48	47	56	57	0	0	0	0	0
50	49	48	57	58	0	0	0	0	0
51	50	49	58	59	0	0	0	0	0
52	51	50	59	60	0	0	0	0	0
53	52	51	60	61	0	0	0	0	0
54	53	52	61	62	0	0	0	0	0
55	54	53	62	63	0	0	0	0	0
56	55	54	63	64	0	0	0	0	0
57	57	56	65	66	0	0	0	0	0
58	58	57	66	67	0	0	0	0	0
59	59	58	67	68	0	0	0	0	0
60	60	59	68	69	0	0	0	0	0
61	61	60	69	70	0	0	0	0	0
62	62	61	70	71	0	0	0	0	0
63	63	62	71	72	0	0	0	0	0
64	64	63	72	73	0	0	0	0	0
65	75	68	67	74	0	0	0	0	0
66	76	69	68	75	0	0	0	0	0
67	77	70	69	76	0	0	0	0	0
68	78	71	70	77	0	0	0	0	0
69	79	72	71	78	0	0	0	0	0
70	73	72	79	80	0	0	0	0	0
71	82	75	74	81	0	0	0	0	0
72	83	76	75	82	0	0	0	0	0
73	84	77	76	83	0	0	0	0	0
74	85	78	77	84	0	0	0	0	0
75	86	79	78	85	0	0	0	0	0
76	80	79	86	87	0	0	0	0	0
77	89	82	81	88	0	0	0	0	0
78	90	83	82	89	0	0	0	0	0
79	91	84	83	90	0	0	0	0	0
80	92	85	84	91	0	0	0	0	0
81	93	86	85	92	0	0	0	0	0
82	87	86	93	94	0	0	0	0	0
83	96	89	88	95	0	0	0	0	0
84	97	90	89	96	0	0	0	0	0
85	98	91	90	97	0	0	0	0	0
86	99	92	91	98	0	0	0	0	0
87	100	93	92	99	0	0	0	0	0
88	94	93	100	101	0	0	0	0	0
89	103	96	95	102	0	0	0	0	0
90	104	97	96	103	0	0	0	0	0
91	105	98	97	104	0	0	0	0	0
92	106	99	98	105	0	0	0	0	0
93	108	103	102	107	0	0	0	0	0
94	109	104	103	108	0	0	0	0	0
95	110	105	104	109	0	0	0	0	0
96	111	106	105	110	0	0	0	0	0
97	113	108	107	112	0	0	0	0	0
98	114	109	108	113	0	0	0	0	0
99	115	110	109	114	0	0	0	0	0
100	116	111	110	115	0	0	0	0	0
101	118	113	112	117	0	0	0	0	0
102	119	114	113	118	0	0	0	0	0
103	120	115	114	119	0	0	0	0	0
104	121	116	115	120	0	0	0	0	0
105	123	118	117	122					
106	124	119	118	123					
107	125	120	119	124					
108	126	121	120	125					
109	128	123	122	127					
110	129	124	123	128					


```

blackb 63% a.out
  FILE NAME ON WHICH THE INPUT EXISTS
ds28
  FILE NAME FOR WRITING THE OUPUT
dout28
  OUTPUT OPTION ---- CHOICES ARE:
  SHORT OR short
  XLONG OR xlong
short
  INPUT TYPE OF LOADING: CHOICES ARE
    REMOTE: REMOTE LOADING ON Y=H
    CFACE : CRACK FACE PRESSURE LOADING
remote
remote
  INPUT TYPE OF CRACK : CHOICES ARE
    SURF : SURFACE CRACK
    EMBE : EMBEDDED SURFACE CRACK
    CORN : CORNER CRACK IN A PLATE
    CHOL : CORNER CRACK FROM A HOLE
    SSEM : SURFACE CRACK AT A SEMI-CIRCULAR HOLE
    SHOL : SURFACE CRACK FROM A HOLE
surf
surf
  INPUT LOAD TYPE. THE CHOICES ARE:
    TENS OR tens : REMOTE TENSION ALONG THE Y-AXIS
    BENDX OR bendx : REMOTE BENDING ABOUT THE X-AXIS
    BENDZ OR bendz : REMOTE BENDING ABOUT THE Z-AXIS

NOTE THAT FOR THE LTYPE=CFACE ONLY UNIFORM CRACK-FACE
PRESSURE LOADING IS ALLOWED IN THIS MESH GENERATOR
tens
*****
      VOLUME OF THE SOLID =      0.781202E+04
*****

-----
      THE MODEL HAS NO WEIRD ELEMENTS
-----

PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENTS
INPUT 1 IF THERE ARE DISPLACEMENTS and
INPUT 0 IF THERE ARE NONE
0
  THERE ARE                      0 PRESCIBED DISPLACEMENTS
STOP:
blackb 64%

```

Table 3: Intreactive session with the data file ds28.

SURFACE CRACK-REMOTE TENSION A/C=0.2 , A/T=0.8
 SHORT
 0.30000E+08 0.30000E+00
 2464 1856
 1 5.000000000 0.000000000 0.000000000
 2 5.002656718 0.000000000 0.000000000

2463 50.000000000 85.000000000 -1.250000000
 2464 50.000000000 125.000000000 -1.250000000
 1 152 1 2 153 152 1 3 154 1
 2 152 1 3 154 152 1 4 155 1

1853 2444 2443 2460 2461 2223 2222 2239 2240 0
 1854 2445 2444 2461 2462 2224 2223 2240 2241 0
 1855 2446 2445 2462 2463 2225 2224 2241 2242 0
 1856 2447 2446 2463 2464 2226 2225 2242 2243 0
 1 0 1 0
 2 0 1 0

1358 1 0 0
 1359 1 0 0
 2464 0 0 1
 0 0 0 0
 1

REMOTE

125 125 1 1 4
 126 126 1 1 4
 127 127 1 1 4

1824 1824 1 1 4
 1840 1840 1 1 4
 1856 1856 1 1 4
 0 0 0 0 0
 147 0.0000 1.0000 0.0000
 148 0.0000 1.0000 0.0000

2413 0.0000 1.0000 0.0000
 2430 0.0000 1.0000 0.0000
 2447 0.0000 1.0000 0.0000
 2464 0.0000 1.0000 0.0000
 0 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000
 0 0 0 0.00000E+00 0.00000E+00 0.00000E+00
 1
 1 2 3 4 5
 6 7 8 9 10
 11 12 13 14 15

908 917 926 935 944
 1059 1068 1077 1086 1095
 1059 1068 1077 1086 1095
 1210 1219 1228 1237 1246
 125.0000 50.0000 0.8000 1.2500 0.2000

Table 4: Output file dout28.

30.0e6
151 128

Eyoung, Nu

1.00000	1	6	15	24	33	42	51	60	69	89
1.01320	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.01220	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.00930	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.00510	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.99490	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.99070	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.98780	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.98680	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.02640	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.02440	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.01870	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.01010	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.98990	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.98130	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.97560	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.97360	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.04000	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.03700	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.02830	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.01530	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.98470	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.97170	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.96300	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.96000	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.07000	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.06467	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.04950	31	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.02680	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.97320	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.95050	35	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.93533	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.93000	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.11000	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.10163	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.07778	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.04210	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.95790	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.92222	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.89837	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.89000	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.15000	47	48	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.07500	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.92500	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.85000	53	54	55	83	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.20000	56	57	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.10000	59	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.90000	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.80000	62	63	64	77	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.25000	65	66	67	74	81	88	95	102	107	112
1.25000	117	122	127	132	137	142	147			
1.12500	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.87500	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.75000	71	72	73	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
.65000	78	79	80	84	73	80	87	0	0	0
.45000	85	86	87	0	80	80	0	0	0	0
.50000	91	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.25000	92	93	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.93750	96	103	108	113	118	123	128	133	138	143
.93750	148									
1.62500	97	104	109	114	119	124	129	134	139	144
1.62500	149									
.831250	98	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145
.831250	150									
.00100	99	100	101	106	111	116	121	126	131	136
.00100	141	146	151							
1.000000	0									
1.000000	1	2	10	11	19	20	28	29	37	38
1.000000	46	47	55	56	64	65	73	80	87	94
1.000000	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.0000510	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.000930	4	8	12	18	0	0	0	0	0	0

.01220	5	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.01870	13	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.02440	14	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.02640	15	30	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.01530	21	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.02830	22	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.03700	23	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.04000	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.04950	31	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.06467	32	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.07000	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.04210	39	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.07778	40	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.10163	41	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.11000	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.07500	48	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.15000	49	50	51	52	53	0	0	0	0	0
.10000	57	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.20000	58	59	60	61	62	0	0	0	0	0
.12500	66	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.25000	67	68	69	70	71	0	0	0	0	0
.35000	74	75	76	77	78	0	0	0	0	0
.17500	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.55000	81	82	83	84	85	0	0	0	0	0
.27500	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.75000	88	89	90	91	92	0	0	0	0	0
.37500	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.00000	95	96	97	98	99	0	0	0	0	0
.50000	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.50000	102	103	104	105	106	0	0	0	0	0
2.50000	107	108	109	110	111	0	0	0	0	0
4.00000	112	113	114	115	116	0	0	0	0	0
7.00000	117	118	119	120	121	0	0	0	0	0
11.00000	122	123	124	125	126	0	0	0	0	0
20.00000	127	128	129	130	131	0	0	0	0	0
35.00000	132	133	134	135	136	0	0	0	0	0
55.00000	137	138	139	140	141	0	0	0	0	0
85.00000	142	143	144	145	146	0	0	0	0	0
125.00000	147	148	149	150	151	0	0	0	0	0
0.0000	0									
1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	
2	1	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	
3	1	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	
4	1	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	1	
5	1	1	6	7	0	0	0	0	1	
6	1	1	7	8	0	0	0	0	1	
7	1	1	8	9	0	0	0	0	1	
8	1	1	9	10	0	0	0	0	1	
9	3	2	11	12	0	0	0	0	0	
10	4	3	12	13	0	0	0	0	0	
11	5	4	13	14	0	0	0	0	0	
12	6	5	14	15	0	0	0	0	0	
13	7	6	15	16	0	0	0	0	0	
14	8	7	16	17	0	0	0	0	0	
15	9	8	17	18	0	0	0	0	0	
16	18	19	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	
17	12	11	20	21	0	0	0	0	0	
18	13	12	21	22	0	0	0	0	0	
19	14	13	22	23	0	0	0	0	0	
20	15	14	23	24	0	0	0	0	0	
21	16	15	24	25	0	0	0	0	0	
22	17	16	25	26	0	0	0	0	0	
23	18	17	26	27	0	0	0	0	0	
24	27	28	19	18	0	0	0	0	0	
25	21	20	29	30	0	0	0	0	0	
26	22	21	30	31	0	0	0	0	0	
27	23	22	31	32	0	0	0	0	0	
28	24	23	32	33	0	0	0	0	0	
29	25	24	33	34	0	0	0	0	0	
30	26	25	34	35	0	0	0	0	0	
31	27	26	35	36	0	0	0	0	0	
32	36	37	28	27	0	0	0	0	0	
33	30	29	38	39	0	0	0	0	0	
34	31	30	39	40	0	0	0	0	0	
35	32	31	40	41	0	0	0	0	0	

36	33	32	41	42	0	0	0	0	0
37	34	33	42	43	0	0	0	0	0
38	35	34	43	44	0	0	0	0	0
39	36	35	44	45	0	0	0	0	0
40	45	46	37	36	0	0	0	0	0
41	39	38	47	48	0	0	0	0	0
42	40	39	48	49	0	0	0	0	0
43	41	40	49	50	0	0	0	0	0
44	42	41	50	51	0	0	0	0	0
45	43	42	51	52	0	0	0	0	0
46	44	43	52	53	0	0	0	0	0
47	45	44	53	54	0	0	0	0	0
48	54	55	46	45	0	0	0	0	0
49	48	47	56	57	0	0	0	0	0
50	49	48	57	58	0	0	0	0	0
51	50	49	58	59	0	0	0	0	0
52	51	50	59	60	0	0	0	0	0
53	52	51	60	61	0	0	0	0	0
54	53	52	61	62	0	0	0	0	0
55	54	53	62	63	0	0	0	0	0
56	63	64	55	54	0	0	0	0	0
57	57	56	65	66	0	0	0	0	0
58	58	57	66	67	0	0	0	0	0
59	59	58	67	68	0	0	0	0	0
60	60	59	68	69	0	0	0	0	0
61	61	60	69	70	0	0	0	0	0
62	62	61	70	71	0	0	0	0	0
63	63	62	71	72	0	0	0	0	0
64	72	73	64	63	0	0	0	0	0
65	75	68	67	74	0	0	0	0	0
66	76	69	68	75	0	0	0	0	0
67	77	70	69	76	0	0	0	0	0
68	78	71	70	77	0	0	0	0	0
69	79	72	71	78	0	0	0	0	0
70	79	80	73	72	0	0	0	0	0
71	82	75	74	81	0	0	0	0	0
72	83	76	75	82	0	0	0	0	0
73	84	77	76	83	0	0	0	0	0
74	85	78	77	84	0	0	0	0	0
75	86	79	78	85	0	0	0	0	0
76	86	87	80	79	0	0	0	0	0
77	89	82	81	88	0	0	0	0	0
78	90	83	82	89	0	0	0	0	0
79	91	84	83	90	0	0	0	0	0
80	92	85	84	91	0	0	0	0	0
81	93	86	85	92	0	0	0	0	0
82	93	94	87	86	0	0	0	0	0
83	96	89	88	95	0	0	0	0	0
84	97	90	89	96	0	0	0	0	0
85	98	91	90	97	0	0	0	0	0
86	99	92	91	98	0	0	0	0	0
87	100	93	92	99	0	0	0	0	0
88	100	101	94	93	0	0	0	0	0
89	103	96	95	102	0	0	0	0	0
90	104	97	96	103	0	0	0	0	0
91	105	98	97	104	0	0	0	0	0
92	106	99	98	105	0	0	0	0	0
93	108	103	102	107	0	0	0	0	0
94	109	104	103	108	0	0	0	0	0
95	110	105	104	109	0	0	0	0	0
96	111	106	105	110	0	0	0	0	0
97	113	108	107	112	0	0	0	0	0
98	114	109	108	113	0	0	0	0	0
99	115	110	109	114	0	0	0	0	0
100	116	111	110	115	0	0	0	0	0
101	118	113	112	117	0	0	0	0	0
102	119	114	113	118	0	0	0	0	0
103	120	115	114	119	0	0	0	0	0
104	121	116	115	120	0	0	0	0	0
105	123	118	117	122					
106	124	119	118	123					
107	125	120	119	124					
108	126	121	120	125					
109	128	123	122	127					
110	129	124	123	128					


```

a.out
  FILE NAME ON WHICH THE INPUT EXISTS
dch18
  FILE NAME FOR WRITING THE OUPUT
dcorn18
  OUTPUT OPTION ---- CHOICES ARE:
    SHORT OR short
    XLONG OR xlong
short
  INPUT TYPE OF LOADING: CHOICES ARE
    REMOTE: REMOTE LOADING ON Y=H
    CFACE : CRACK FACE PRESSURE LOADING
remote
remote
  INPUT TYPE OF CRACK : CHOICES ARE
    SURF : SURFACE CRACK
    EMBE : EMBEDDED SURFACE CRACK
    CORN : CORNER CRACK IN A PLATE
    CHOL : CORNER CRACK FROM A HOLE
    SSEM : SURFACE CRACK AT A SEMI-CIRCULAR HOLE
    SHOL : SURFACE CRACK FROM A HOLE
chol
chol
  INPUT LOAD TYPE. THE CHOICES ARE:
    TENS OR tens  : REMOTE TENSION ALONG THE Y-AXIS
    BENDX OR bendx : REMOTE BENDING ABOUT THE X-AXIS
    BENDZ OR bendz : REMOTE BENDING ABOUT THE Z-AXIS

NOTE THAT FOR THE LTYPE=CFACE ONLY UNIFORM CRACK-FACE
PRESSURE LOADING IS ALLOWED IN THIS MESH GENERATOR
tens
*****
VOLUME OF THE SOLID =      0.409990E+04
*****

-----
THE MODEL HAS NO WEIRD ELEMENTS
-----

PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENTS
INPUT 1 IF THERE ARE DISPLACEMENTS and
INPUT 0 IF THERE ARE NONE
0
  THERE ARE                                0 PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENTS
STOP:

```

Table 6: Interactive session with the data file *dch18*.

CORNER CRACK IN A PLATE - DEEP CRACK CASE A/C=1 A/T=0.8 R/T=1

SHORT

0.30000E+08 0.30000E+00

2964 2304
1 1.000000000 0.000000000 0.000000000
2 1.013200000 0.000000000 0.000000000

2959 25.000000000 11.000000000 -1.250000000
2960 25.000000000 20.000000000 -1.250000000
2961 25.000000000 35.000000000 -1.250000000
2962 25.000000000 55.000000000 -1.250000000
2963 25.000000000 85.000000000 -1.250000000
2964 25.000000000 125.000000000 -1.250000000
1 152 1 2 153 152 1 3 154 1
2 152 1 3 154 152 1 4 155 1

2300 2943 2942 2959 2960 2773 2772 2789 2790 0
2301 2944 2943 2960 2961 2774 2773 2790 2791 0
2302 2945 2944 2961 2962 2775 2774 2791 2792 0
2303 2946 2945 2962 2963 2776 2775 2792 2793 0
2304 2947 2946 2963 2964 2777 2776 2793 2794 0
1 0 1 0
2 0 1 0
11 0 1 0

2112 1 0 0
2113 1 0 0
2114 1 0 0
2964 0 0 1
0 0 0 0
1

REMOTE

125 125 1 1 4
126 126 1 1 4
127 127 1 1 4

2256 2256 1 1 4
2272 2272 1 1 4
2288 2288 1 1 4
2304 2304 1 1 4
0 0 0 0 0
147 0.0000 1.0000 0.0000
148 0.0000 1.0000 0.0000
149 0.0000 1.0000 0.0000
150 0.0000 1.0000 0.0000

2947 0.0000 1.0000 0.0000
2964 0.0000 1.0000 0.0000
0 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000
0 0 0 0 0.0000E+00 0.00000E+00 0.00000E+00
1
1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15

1210	1219	1228	1237	1246
125.0000	25.0000	0.8000	2.5000	1.0000

Table 7: Output file dcorn18.

```

a.out
  FILE NAME ON WHICH THE INPUT EXISTS
ds12d
  FILE NAME FOR WRITING THE OUPUT
dpdsipl2
  OUTPUT OPTION ---- CHOICES ARE:
    SHORT OR short
    XLONG OR xlong
shortdd
  W R O N G   C H O I C E S -- T R Y AGAIN
  OUTPUT OPTION ---- CHOICES ARE:
    SHORT OR short
    XLONG OR xlong
s  Shio      Ort
  W R O N G   C H O I C E S -- T R Y AGAIN
  OUTPUT OPTION ---- CHOICES ARE:
    SHORT OR short
    XLONG OR xlong
sSHORT
  W R O N G   C H O I C E S -- T R Y AGAIN
  OUTPUT OPTION ---- CHOICES ARE:
    SHORT OR short
    XLONG OR xlong
short

  INPUT TYPE OF LOADING: CHOICES ARE
    REMOTE: REMOTE LOADING ON Y=H
    CFACE : CRACK FACE PRESSURE LOADING
Remote
Remote
  W R O N G   C H O I C E S -- T R Y AGAIN
  INPUT TYPE OF LOADING: CHOICES ARE
    REMOTE: REMOTE LOADING ON Y=H
    CFACE : CRACK FACE PRESSURE LOADING
remote
remote
  INPUT TYPE OF CRACK : CHOICES ARE
    SURF : SURFACE CRACK
    EMBE : EMBEDDED SURFACE CRACK
    CORN : CORNER CRACK IN A PLATE
    CHOL : CORNER CRACK FROM A HOLE
    SSEM : SURFACE CRACK AT A SEMI-CIRCULAR HOLE
    SHOL : SURFACE CRACK FROM A HOLE
Surf
Surf
  W R O N G   C H O I C E S -- T R Y AGAIN
  INPUT TYPE OF CRACK : CHOICES ARE
    SURF : SURFACE CRACK
    EMBE : EMBEDDED SURFACE CRACK
    CORN : CORNER CRACK IN A PLATE
    CHOL : CORNER CRACK FROM A HOLE
    SSEM : SURFACE CRACK AT A SEMI-CIRCULAR HOLE
    SHOL : SURFACE CRACK FROM A HOLE
surf
surf
  W R O N G   C H O I C E S -- T R Y AGAIN
  INPUT TYPE OF CRACK : CHOICES ARE
    SURF : SURFACE CRACK

```


EMBE : EMBEDDED SURFACE CRACK
 CORN : CORNER CRACK IN A PLATE
 CHOL : CORNER CRACK FROM A HOLE
 SSEM : SURFACE CRACK AT A SEMI-CIRCULAR HOLE
 SHOL : SURFACE CRACK FROM A HOLE

surf
 surf

INPUT LOAD TYPE. THE CHOICES ARE:

TENS OR tens : REMOTE TENSION ALONG THE Y-AXIS
 BENDX OR bendx : REMOTE BENDING ABOUT THE X-AXIS
 BENDZ OR bendz : REMOTE BENDING ABOUT THE Z-AXIS

NOTE THAT FOR THE LTYPE=CFACE ONLY UNIFORM CRACK-FACE
 PRESSURE LOADING IS ALLOWED IN THIS MESH GENERATOR
 tens

W R O N G C H O I C E S -- T R Y AGAIN

INPUT LOAD TYPE. THE CHOICES ARE:

TENS OR tens : REMOTE TENSION ALONG THE Y-AXIS
 BENDX OR bendx : REMOTE BENDING ABOUT THE X-AXIS
 BENDZ OR bendz : REMOTE BENDING ABOUT THE Z-AXIS

NOTE THAT FOR THE LTYPE=CFACE ONLY UNIFORM CRACK-FACE
 PRESSURE LOADING IS ALLOWED IN THIS MESH GENERATOR
 Tens

W R O N G C H O I C E S -- T R Y AGAIN

INPUT LOAD TYPE. THE CHOICES ARE:

TENS OR tens : REMOTE TENSION ALONG THE Y-AXIS
 BENDX OR bendx : REMOTE BENDING ABOUT THE X-AXIS
 BENDZ OR bendz : REMOTE BENDING ABOUT THE Z-AXIS

NOTE THAT FOR THE LTYPE=CFACE ONLY UNIFORM CRACK-FACE
 PRESSURE LOADING IS ALLOWED IN THIS MESH GENERATOR
 tens

 VOLUME OF THE SOLID = 0.156250E+05

 THE MODEL HAS NO WEIRD ELEMENTS

PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENTS
 INPUT 1 IF THERE ARE DISPLACEMENTS and
 INPUT 0 IF THERE ARE NONE

1

PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENTS ON
 X=CONSTANT, OR Y=CONSTANT, OR Z=CONSTANT PLANES
 INPUT 1 FOR THE PRESCRIBED FACE AND 0 FOR OTHERS
 FOR EXAMPLE

0,1,0
 0, 125.0, 0

DENOTES THAT THE Y= 125.0 FACE HAS
 PRESCRIBED DISPLACEMENTS

NOTE THAT TWO LINES - THREE INTEGERS
 and THREE FLOATING POINT NUMBERS ARE READ

0,1,0

0,125.0,0
NOW READ THE MAGNITUDE OF THE DISPLACEMENTS
READ THREE VALUES OF DISPLACEMENTS
FOR EXAMPLE- 0.0, 1.0e-6, 0.0
0.0,0. 2.0e-7,0.0
THERE ARE 83 PRESCIBED DISPLACEMENTS
STOP:
blackb 9%

Table 8: Interactive session with data file *ds12d*.

SURFACE CRACK IN A PLATE TENSION AND BENDING A/C=1.0 A/T=0.2
short

0.30000E+08 0.30000E+00
2161 1664
1 1.000000000 0.000000000 0.000000000
2 1.013200000 0.000000000 0.000000000
.
.
.
2159 25.000000000 45.000000000 -5.000000000
2160 25.000000000 85.000000000 -5.000000000
2161 25.000000000 125.000000000 -5.000000000
1 210 1 2 211 210 1 3 212 1
2 210 1 3 212 210 1 4 213 1
3 210 1 4 213 210 1 5 214 1
.
.
.

1662 2145 2144 2158 2159 2089 2088 2102 2103 0
1663 2146 2145 2159 2160 2090 2089 2103 2104 0
1664 2147 2146 2160 2161 2091 2090 2104 2105 0
1 0 1 0
2 0 1 0
11 0 1 0
.
.
.

1880 1 0 0
1881 1 0 0
2161 0 0 1
0 0 0 0
1

remote

0 0 0 0 0
0 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000
203 0 1 0 0.00000E+00 0.20000E-06 0.00000E+00
204 0 1 0 0.00000E+00 0.20000E-06 0.00000E+00
205 0 1 0 0.00000E+00 0.20000E-06 0.00000E+00
206 0 1 0 0.00000E+00 0.20000E-06 0.00000E+00
207 0 1 0 0.00000E+00 0.20000E-06 0.00000E+00
208 0 1 0 0.00000E+00 0.20000E-06 0.00000E+00
209 0 1 0 0.00000E+00 0.20000E-06 0.00000E+00
412 0 1 0 0.00000E+00 0.20000E-06 0.00000E+00
413 0 1 0 0.00000E+00 0.20000E-06 0.00000E+00
414 0 1 0 0.00000E+00 0.20000E-06 0.00000E+00
415 0 1 0 0.00000E+00 0.20000E-06 0.00000E+00
416 0 1 0 0.00000E+00 0.20000E-06 0.00000E+00
417 0 1 0 0.00000E+00 0.20000E-06 0.00000E+00
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626 0 1 0 0.00000E+00 0.20000E-06 0.00000E+00
627 0 1 0 0.00000E+00 0.20000E-06 0.00000E+00
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1895	0	1	0	0.00000E+00	0.20000E-06	0.00000E+00
1909	0	1	0	0.00000E+00	0.20000E-06	0.00000E+00
1923	0	1	0	0.00000E+00	0.20000E-06	0.00000E+00
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1979	0	1	0	0.00000E+00	0.20000E-06	0.00000E+00
1993	0	1	0	0.00000E+00	0.20000E-06	0.00000E+00
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2049	0	1	0	0.00000E+00	0.20000E-06	0.00000E+00
2063	0	1	0	0.00000E+00	0.20000E-06	0.00000E+00
2077	0	1	0	0.00000E+00	0.20000E-06	0.00000E+00
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1	2	3	4	5		
6	7	8	9	10		
11	12	13	14	15		
.						
.						
.						
1256	1265	1274	1283	1292		
1465	1474	1483	1492	1501		
1465	1474	1483	1492	1501		
1674	1683	1692	1701	1710		
125.0000	25.0000	0.2000	5.0000	1.0000		

Table 9: Output file dpdisp12.

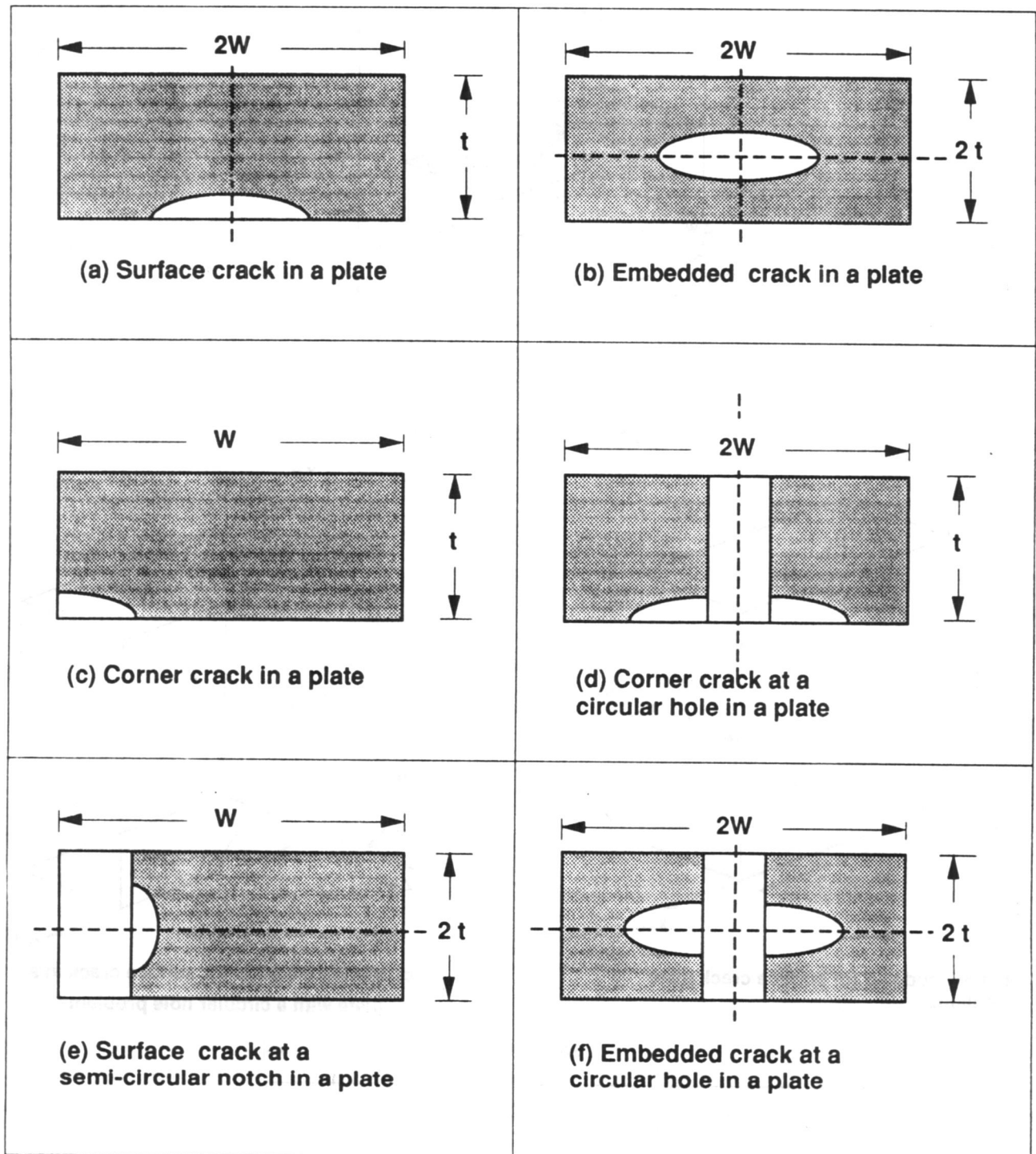
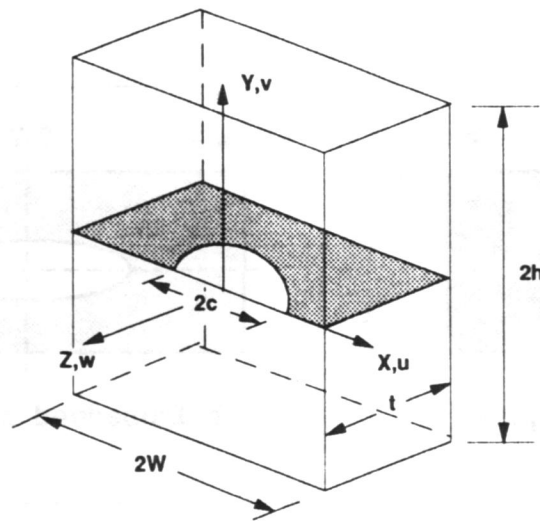
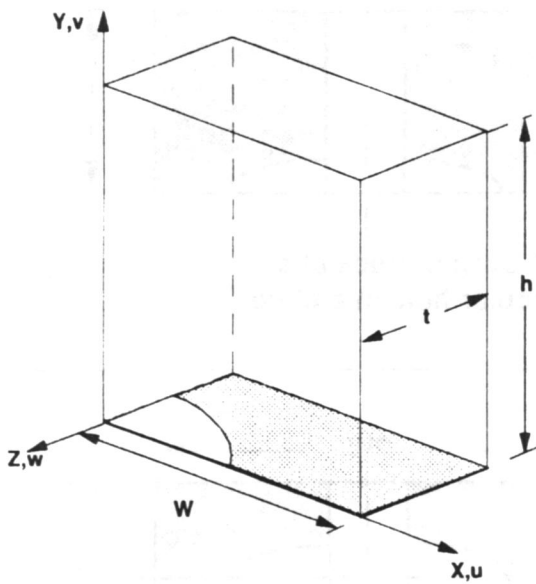


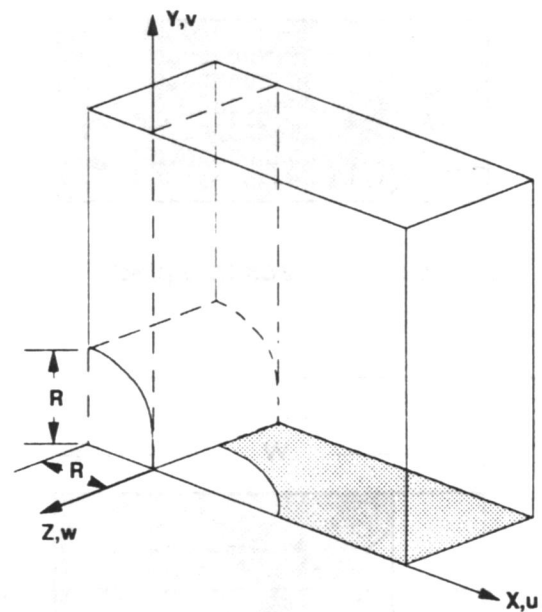
Figure 1: Crack Configurations.
 (Elliptic crack: Semi-major axis= c ; Semi-minor axis= a)



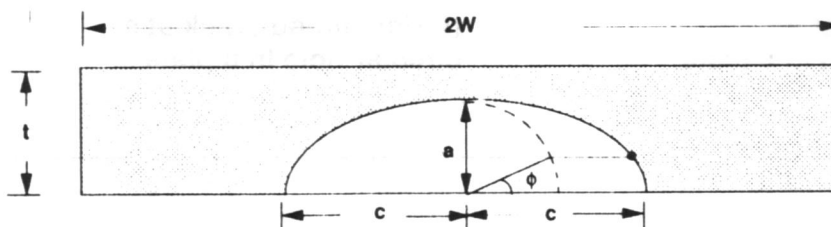
(a) Surface crack in a plate



(b) Region modeled for surface crack plate problems.

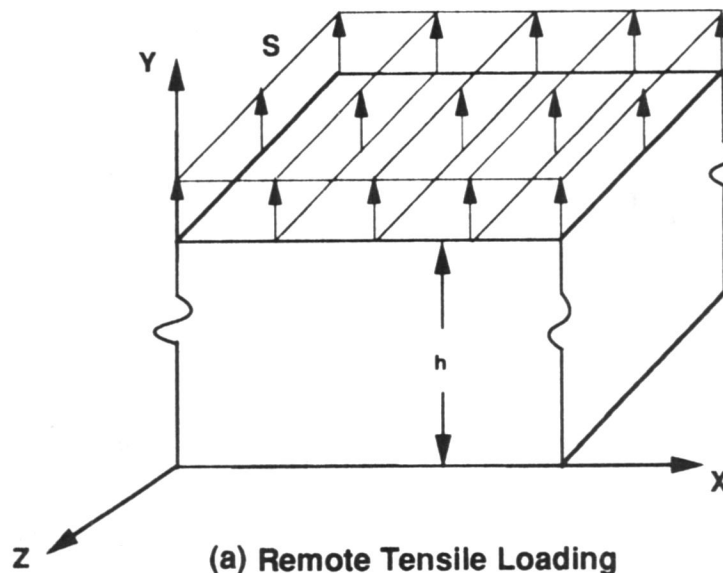


(c) Region modeled for surface crack in a plate with a circular hole problems.



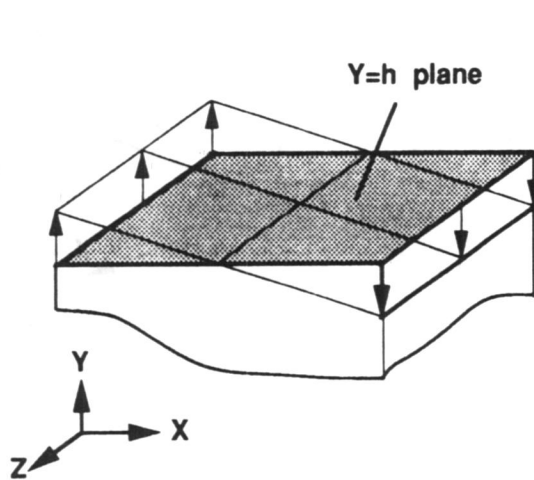
(d) Semi-elliptical surface crack and the crack plane.

Figure 2: Surface crack in a finite thickness plate.



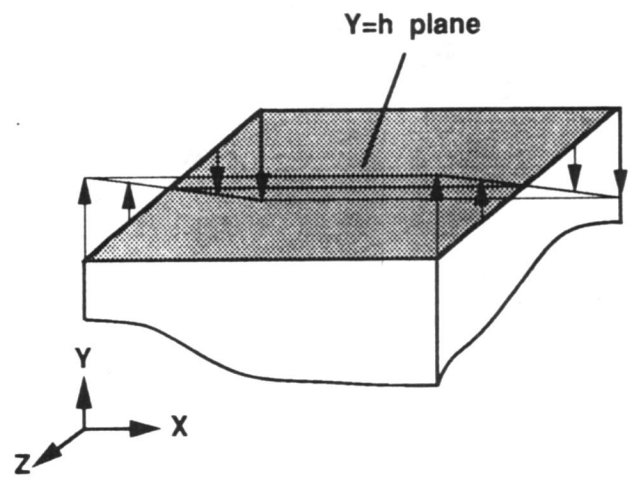
$$\sigma_y = S \text{ on } y=h$$

$$0 \leq Z \leq t ; 0 \leq X \leq W$$



$$\sigma_y = 1 - 2X / W$$

$$0 \leq X \leq W$$



$$\sigma_y = 1 + 2 (Z / t)$$

$$0 \leq Z \leq t$$

Figure 3: Remote loading applied to the models.

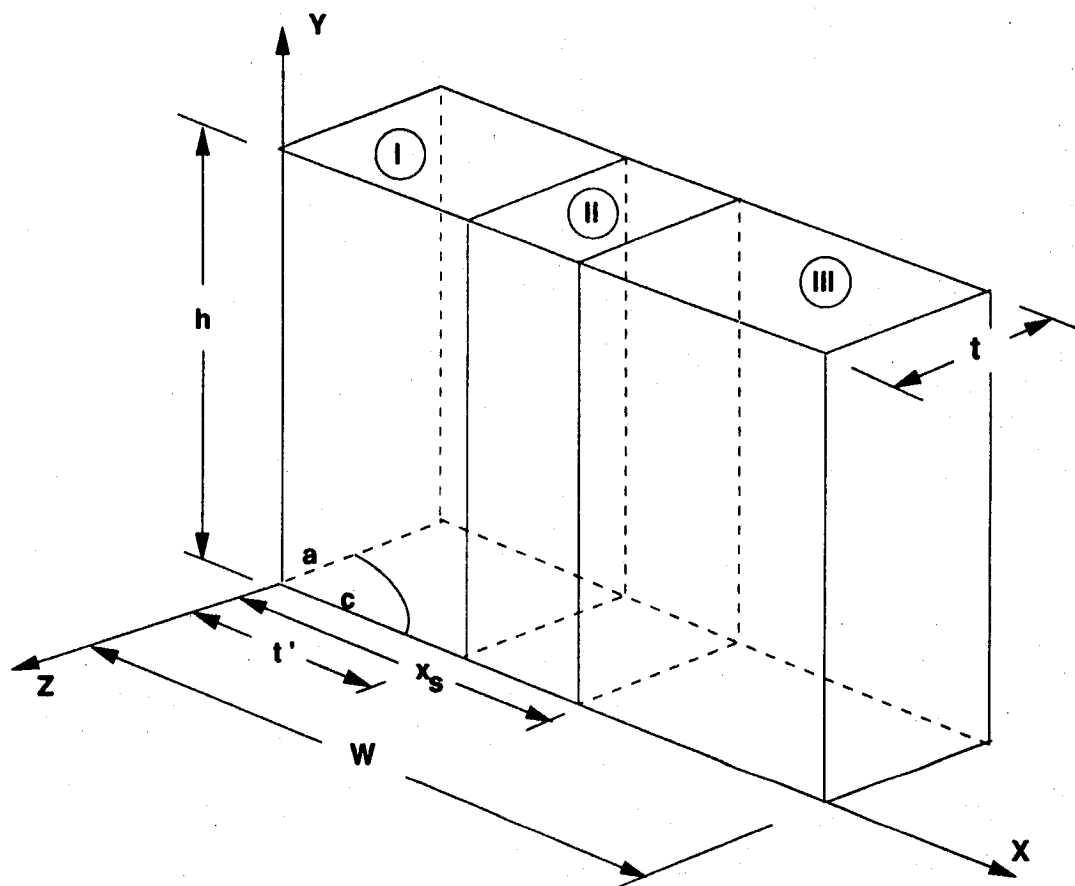


Figure 4. Regions I, II and III, used to build the model.

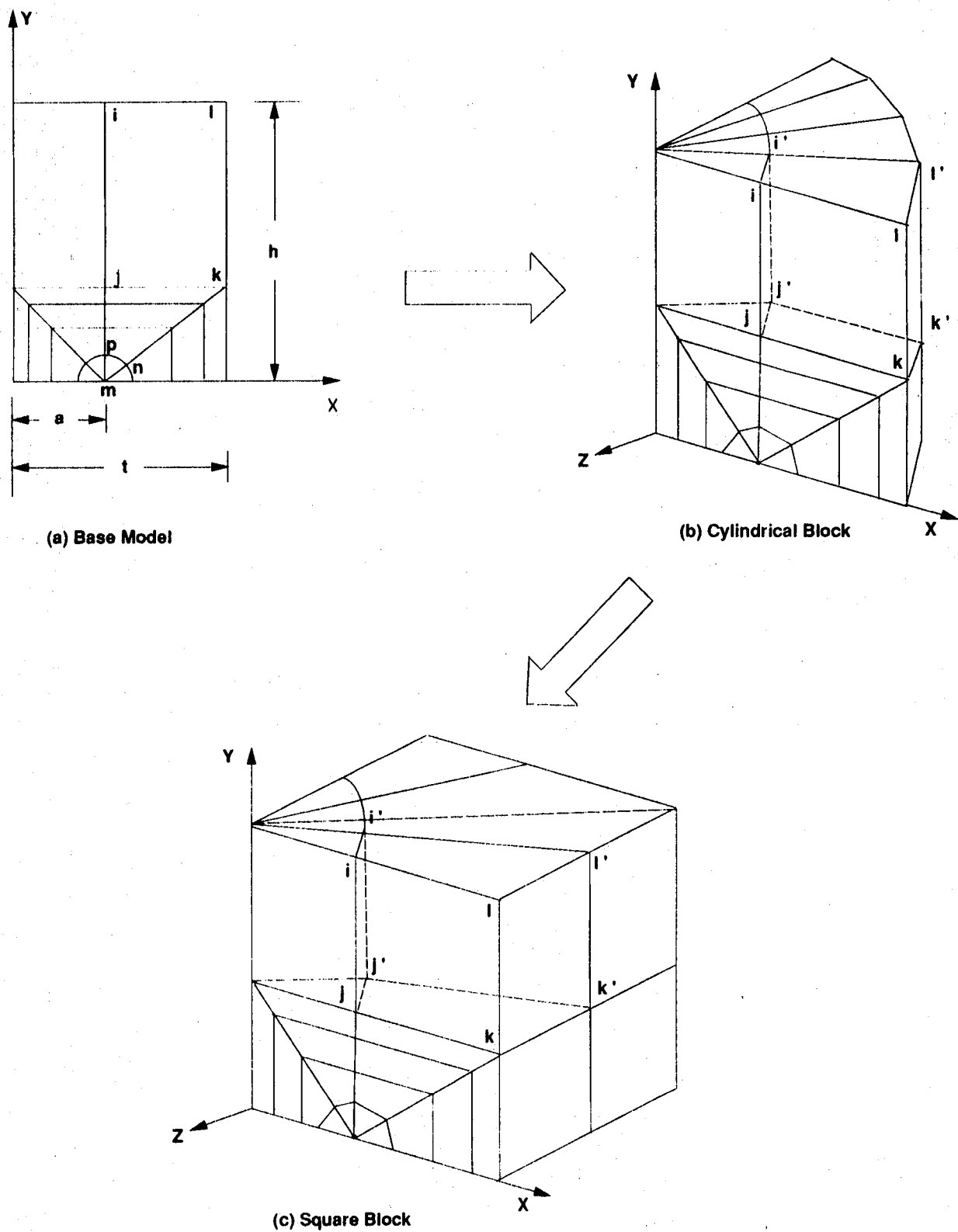


Figure 5. Development of square block with the surface crack from the base model.

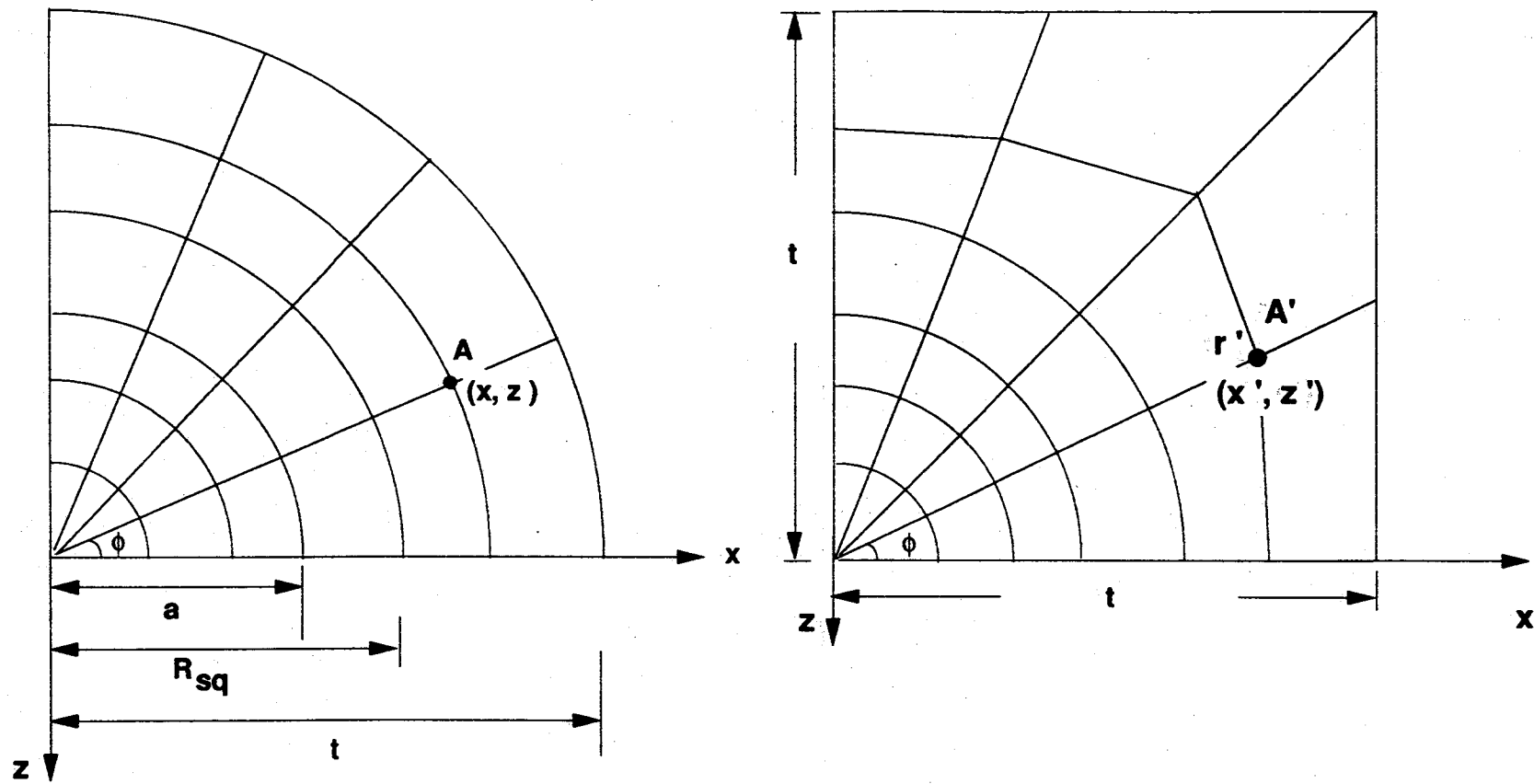


Figure 6. Circular block to square block transformations

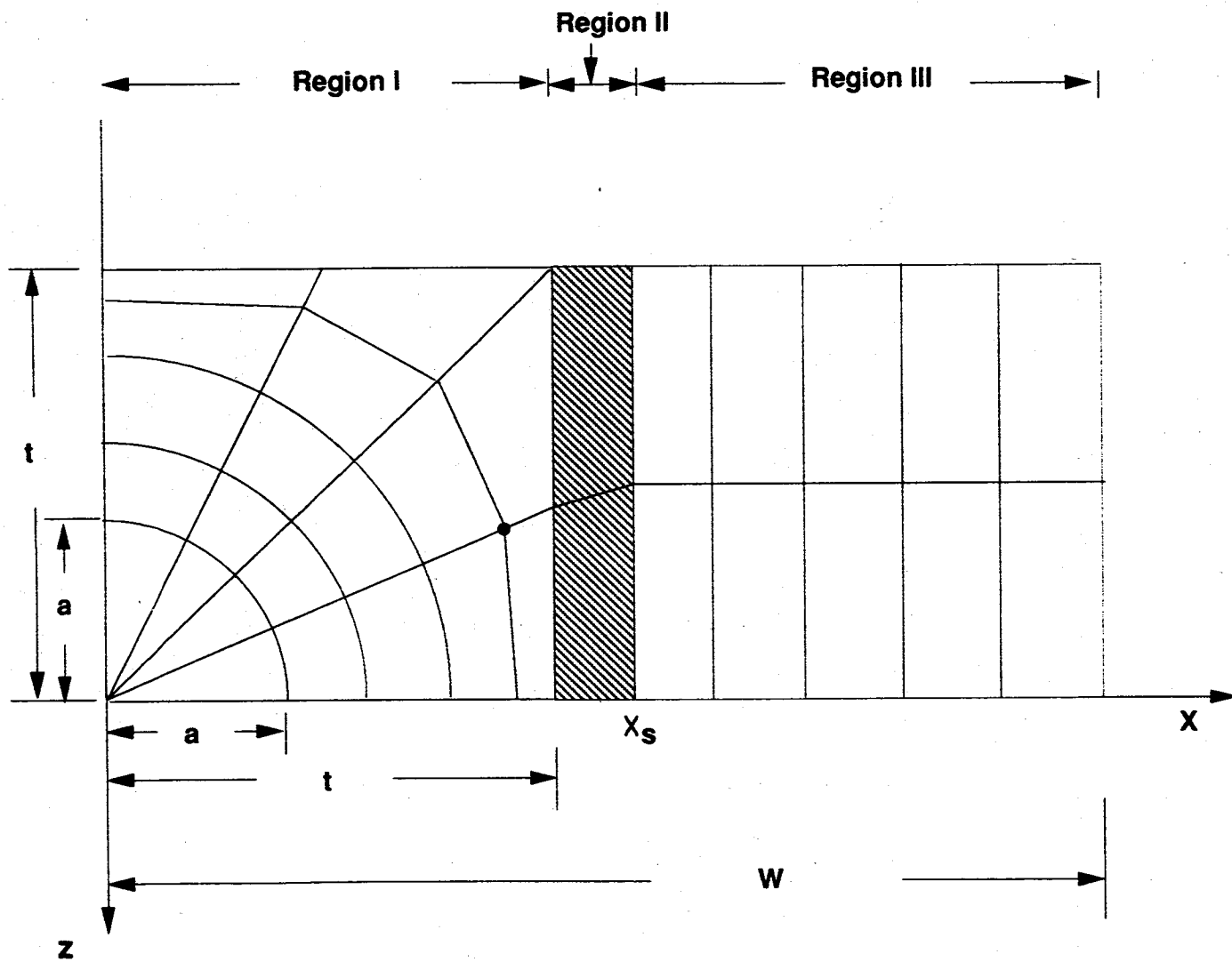


Figure 7. Completed model - View on $y=0$ or $y=h$ planes ($N_{layer}=4$)

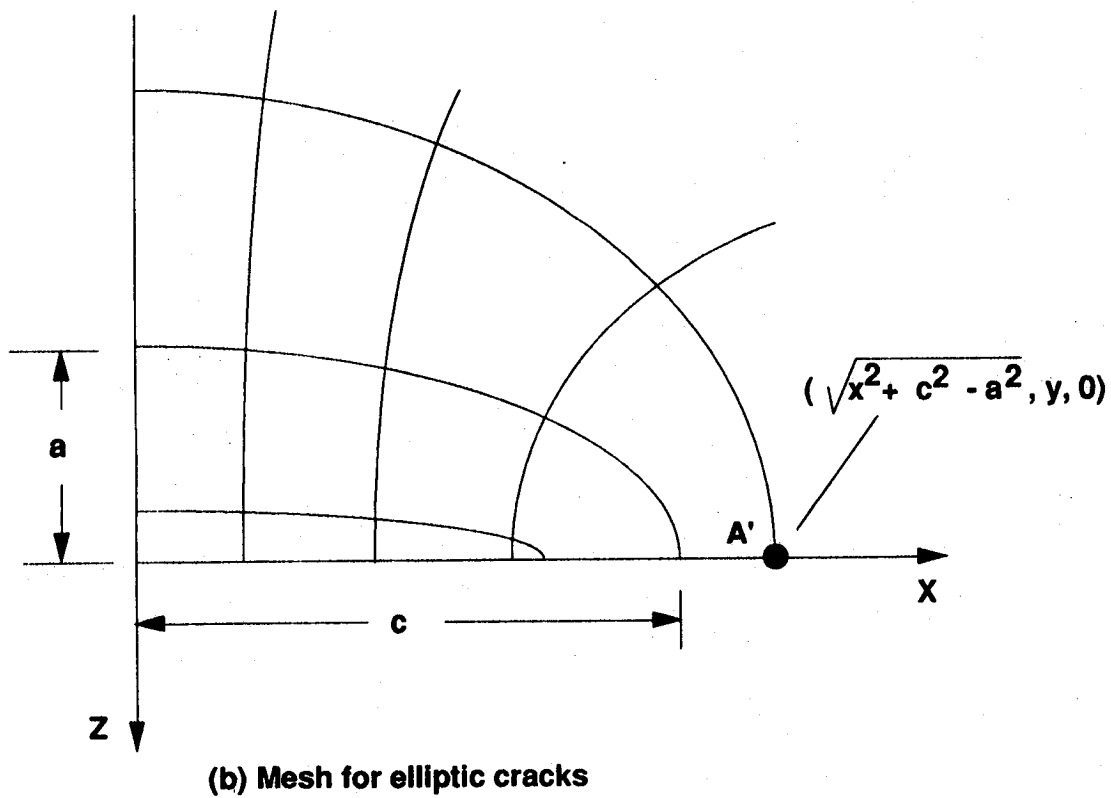
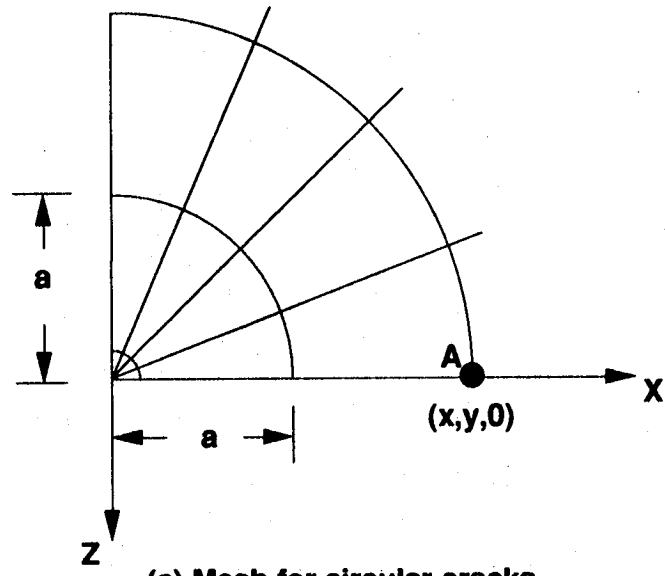
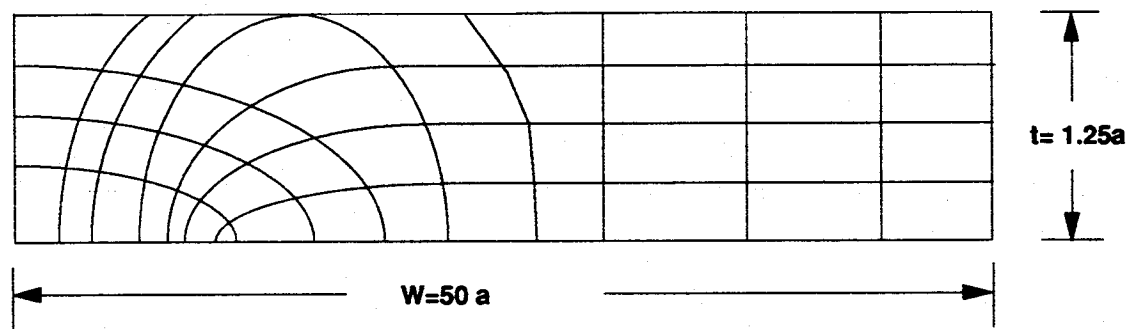
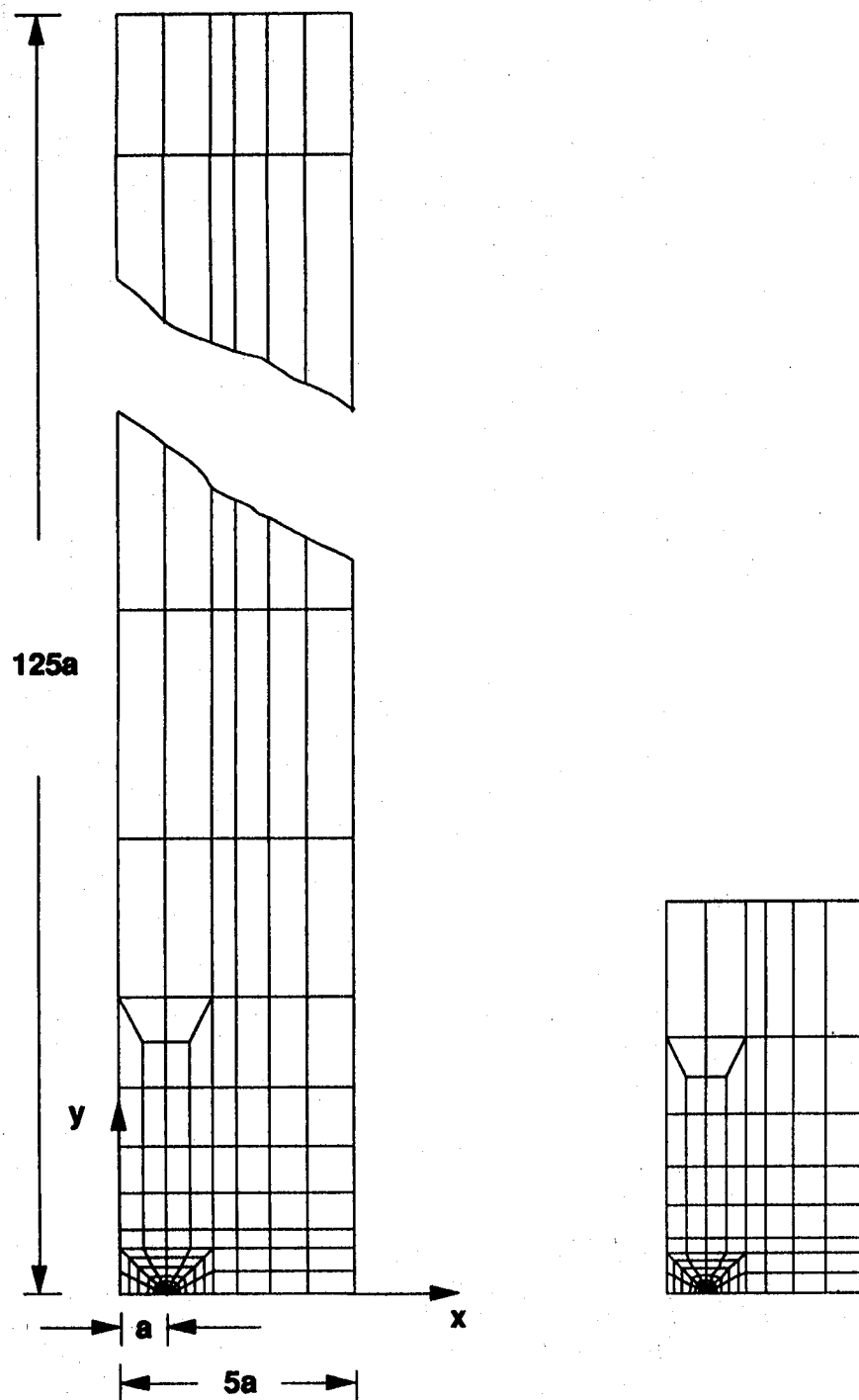


Figure 8. Conformal transformation from circle to elliptic meshes.



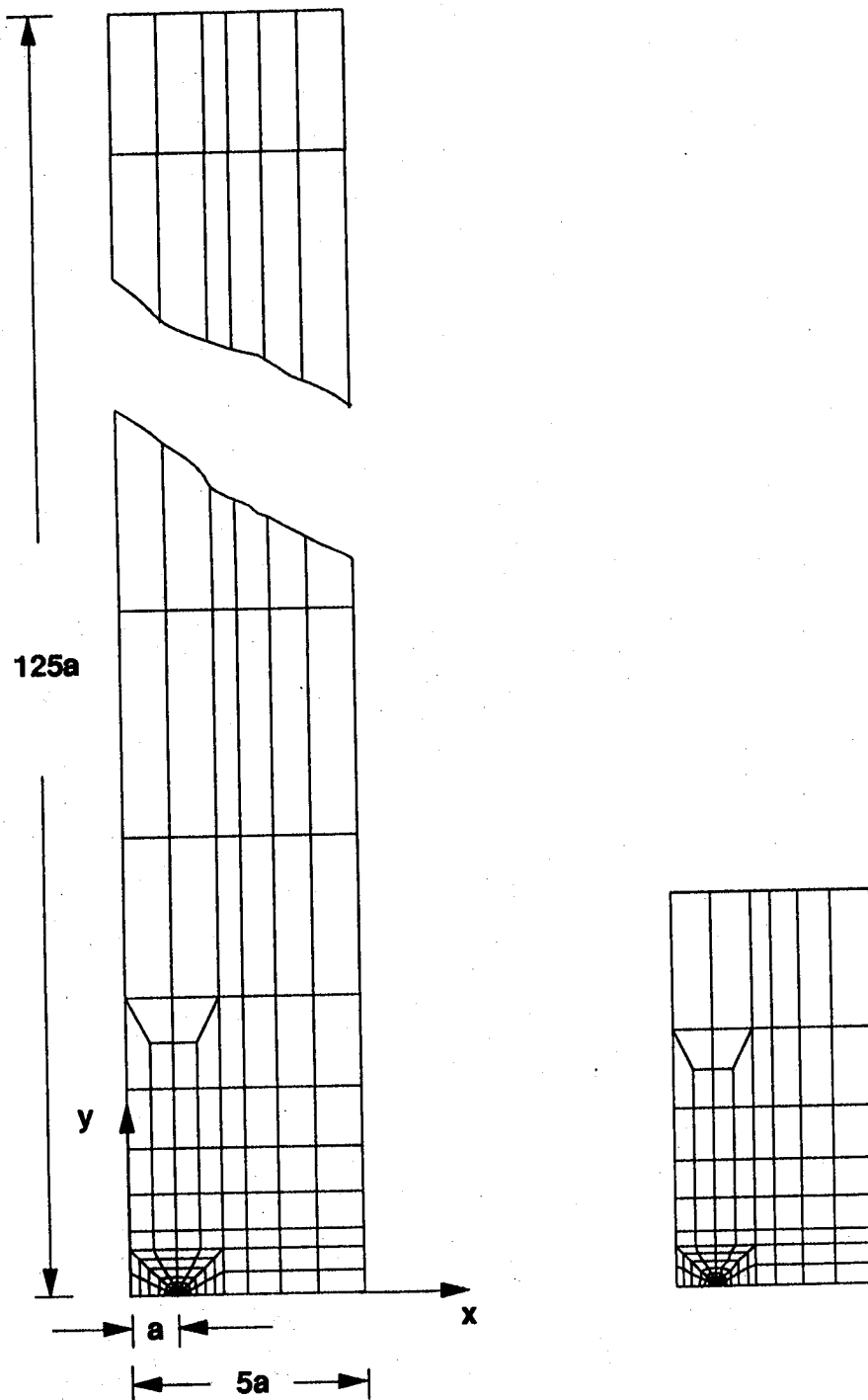
(c) . Modeling on the $y=0$ or $y=h$ planes for an elliptic crack

Figure 8. (Concluded).



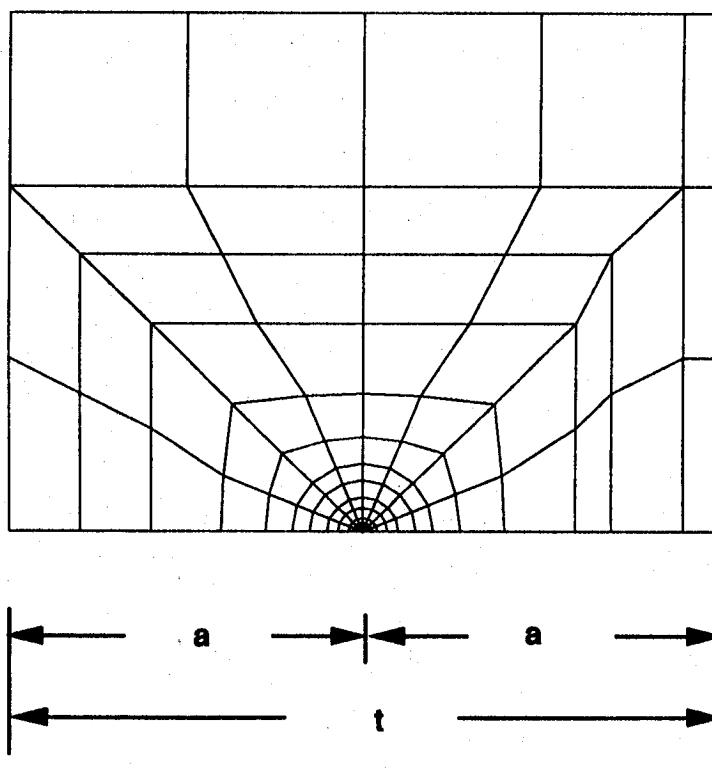
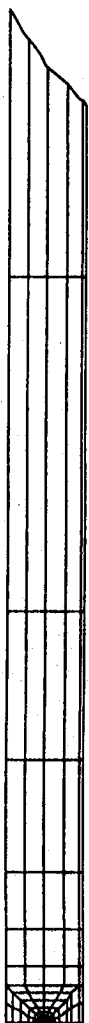
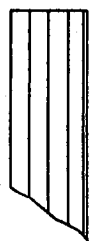
(a) Base model for $a/t=0.2$

Figure 9: Base Models used for $a/t= 0.2, 0.5$ and 0.8 .



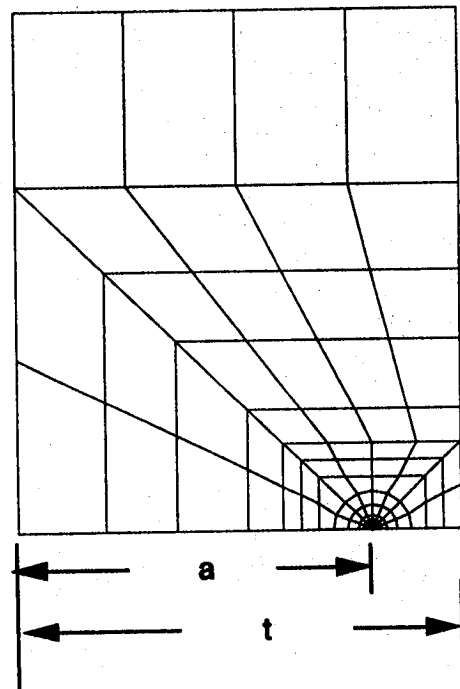
(a) Base model for $a/t=0.2$

Figure 9: Base Models used for $a/t= 0.2, 0.5$ and 0.8 .



(b) Base model for $a/t=0.5$

Figure 9: (Continued).



(c) Base model for $a/t=0.8$

Figure 9: (Concluded).

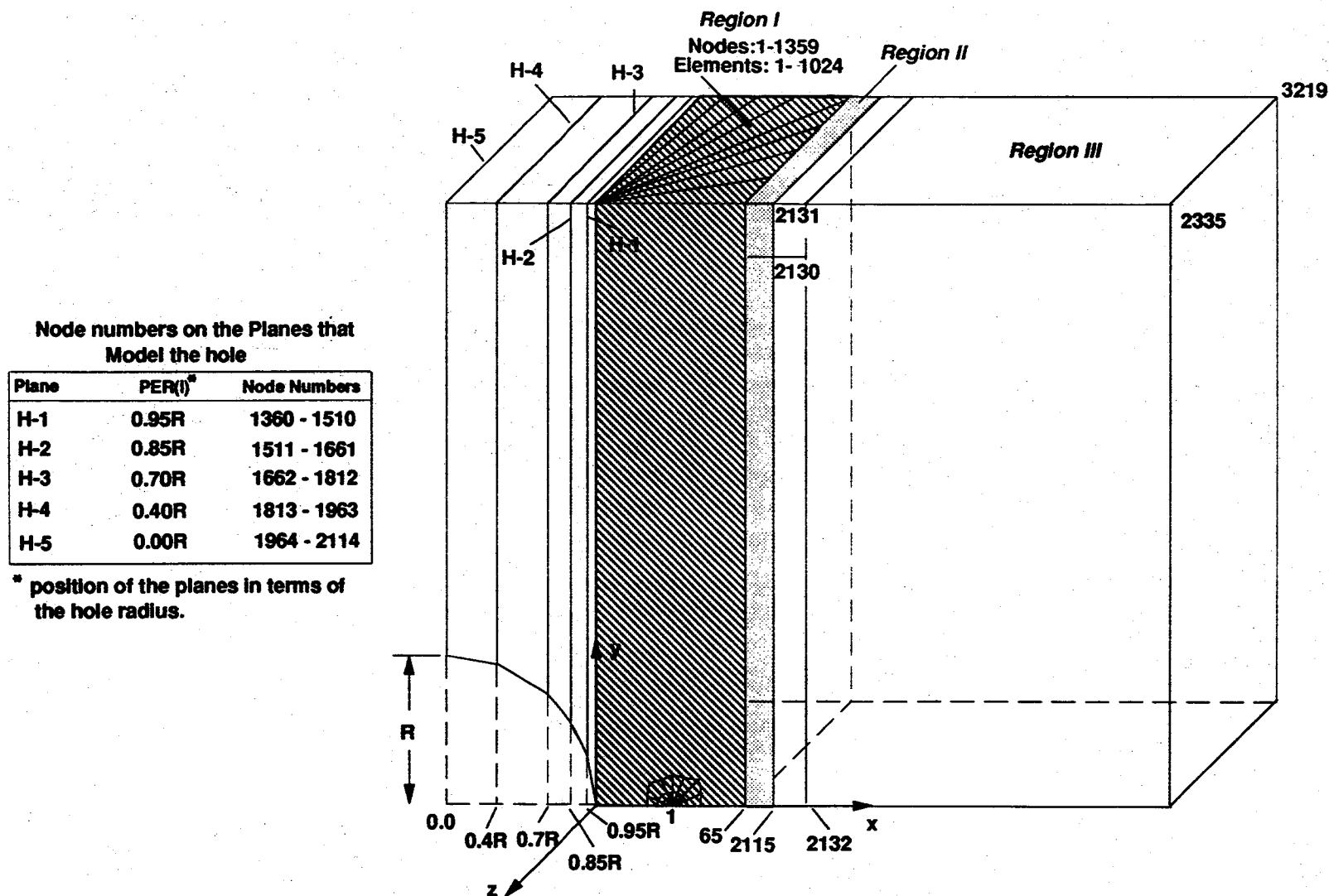
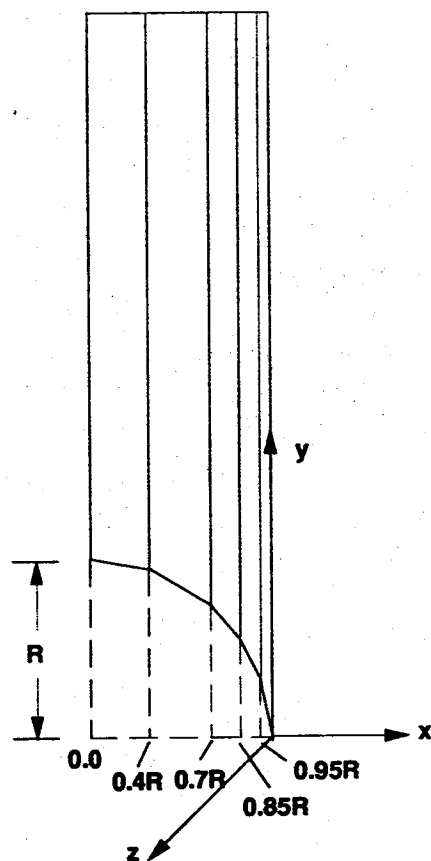


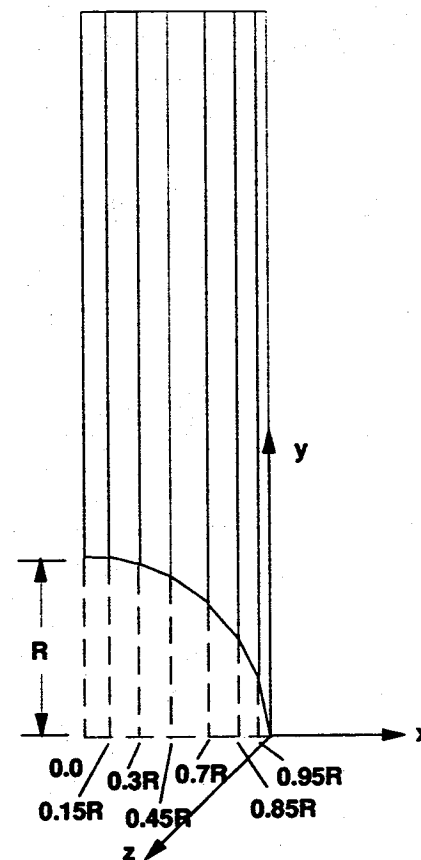
Figure 11: Surface Crack in a plate with a Circular Hole

($a/c=1$; $a/t=0.8$, $R/t=1$)

(Nlayers on the hole, $NH=5$; $NLAYER=8$)



(a) Number of layers on the hole, $NH=5$.
 $PER(l) = 0.95, 0.85, 0.7, 0.4, 0.0$



(b) Number of layers on the hole, $NH=7$
 $(PER(l) = 0.95, 0.85, 0.7, 0.45, 0.3, 0.15, 0.0)$

Figure 12: Modeling of the hole and the associated input data.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) A computer program that generates three-dimensional (3D) finite element models for cracked 3D solids was written. This computer program, gensurf, uses minimal input data to generate 3D finite element models for isotropic solids with elliptic or part-elliptic cracks. These models can be used with a 3D finite element program called surf3d. This report documents this mesh generator. In this manual the capabilities, limitations, and organization of gensurf are described. The procedures used to develop 3D finite element models and the input for and the output of gensurf are explained. Several examples are included to illustrate the use of this program. Several input data files are included with this manual so that the users can edit these files to conform to their crack configuration and use them with gensurf.					
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